TC 3-01.80

Visual Aircraft Recognition

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*This publication supersedes FM 3-01.80, dated 17 January 2006.

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Visual Aircraft Recognition

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Preface

This manual is written as a reference to assist the user in the technique of identifying friendly, hostile, or foreign country aircraft. This manual provides information on current operational aircraft that may be observed worldwide or in the combat area. It can be used as source material for personnel conducting unit training in visual aircraft recognition (VACR). The procedures in this publication apply throughout the United States Army. The data contained herein is based on the best information available at the time of publication; however, it is not all-inclusive because of some classification guidelines. This publication, by nature, has a built-in time lag, and some aircraft may still be under development or classified at the time of writing, but may be fielded or unclassified at, or after, publication.

This publication applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG) and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

The target audience for visual aircraft recognition (VACR) training and execution includes leaders, trainers, and evaluators of Air and Missile Defense (AMD) units all the way down to Soldier level.

All commanders, trainers, and leaders must plan, train, and stress composite risk management (CRM) procedures at all times. VACR is a highly perishable skill and must be trained on and evaluated regularly in conjunction with table training. While it is the Soldier on the ground, weapon system in hand that is executing VACR, leaders at all levels must be proficient at this skill.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure that their decisions and actions comply with applicable United States, international, and in some cases host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure that their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See Field Manual [FM] 27-10.)

TC 3-01.80 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in the glossary and the text. For other definitions in the text, the term is *italicized* and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

The proponent for this publication is the United States Army Fires Center of Excellence and Fort Sill. The preparing agency is the Directorate of Training and Doctrine, Air Defense Artillery Branch. Send written comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 *(Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms)* directly to Commandant, United States Army Air Defense Artillery School, ATTN: ATSF-DD, Fort Sill, OK 73503 or submit an electronic DA Form 2028 by email using the following link: usarmy.sill.fcoe.mbx.dotd-doctrine-inbox@mail.mil.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

Introduction

There is little discussion about the depth and breadth of the automation of weapons and weapon systems in the United States Military. Soldiers rely heavily on the use of these systems to employ their will on the battlefield and defeat the enemy. There are times when Soldiers must utilize training that is solely dependent on their knowledge and skill, without the use of automation. Visual Aircraft Recognition is one of these skills. Soldiers utilize VACR to identify a possible enemy target that could cause grave danger to friendly forces. Once identified, the Soldier must act accordingly. Soldiers must be knowledgeable in the identification of all types of aerial platforms ranging from fixed wing attack aircraft to unmanned aircraft (UA), in order to protect friendly forces and to prevent fratricide. There have been many arguments through the years that the military does not need VACR, because of the advancement of technology that identifies friendly or enemy aerial platforms. VACR is a basic Soldier skill that must be taught and trained in order to save lives and military interests. Soldiers cannot blindly depend on automation to do their jobs for them. VACR give Soldiers the necessary skills to perform at the highest level in defending friendly forces from enemy aerial attack.

- Chapter 1 discusses the need for visual aircraft recognition
- Chapter 2 describes Factors Affecting VACR
- Chapter 3 show Aircraft identifying features
- Chapter 4 describes VACR training program

Appendix A provides a multitude of both hostile and friendly aircraft platforms.

Appendix B discusses utility type of aircraft and unmanned aircraft.

Appendix C discusses unmanned aircraft platforms.

Appendix D discusses helicopter (rotary-wing) aircraft.

Summary of Changes

Training Circular (TC) 3-01.80 has changed from the superseded version dated 17 January 2006. The current Training Circular provides information on current operational aircraft that are observed worldwide or in the combat area. The Training Circular can be used as source material for personnel conducting unit training in visual aircraft recognition (VACR).

- Chapters contained within this TC present visual aircraft recognition (VACR) training and execution includes leaders, trainers, and evaluators of Air and Missile Defense (AMD) units all the way down to Soldier level.
- Chapters/Appendixes that have been revised from the previous version of FM 3-01.80, dated 17 January 2006 changes include chapter titles and Appendixes:
  Chapter 1 The Need for Visual Aircraft Recognition (VACR) (new title).
  Chapter 2 Factors Affecting VACR (new title).
  Chapter 3 Aircraft Identifying Features (new title).
  Chapter 4 VACR Training Program (new title).
  Appendix A Current Aircraft Platforms is new.
  Appendix B Utility Aircraft and Unmanned Aircraft is new.
  Appendix C Unmanned Aircraft Platforms is new.
  Appendix D Rotary Wing Aircraft is new.
- Chapters 5 through Chapter 12 and Appendix were incorporated into Appendix A through Appendix D in the Training Circular.

Chapter 1
The Need for Visual Aircraft Recognition

This chapter outlines the causes for the decline in recognition skills in the past, the reasons for visual aircraft recognition skills today, and an overview of the potential threat.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

1-1. Air platforms are as much a part of the operational environment as tanks and artillery. These aircraft, with their various roles and missions, add a vertical dimension. Their presence must be accepted and dealt with by every Soldier. On today's battlefield, a Soldier must be able to recognize and identify both friendly and threat aircraft. Since there may be many of each type, aircraft recognition training is necessary for every Soldier in the combat force.

FACTORS OF VACR

1-2. A unit's area of operation can be the deciding factor of the type(s) of aircraft that will be seen in the area. Air threat awareness is critical at the Soldier level. Knowledge of enemy and friendly aerial platforms further decreases any chance of fratricide. Lessons learned has identified factors listed below as the major cause of improper identification of various aircraft entering the combined arms Soldier's areas of operation. Due to increased aircraft capabilities the demands on air and ground defenses require increased VACR training of these combined arms tasks:

- Factor 1. Recognizing a friendly aircraft as a hostile aircraft will result in fratricide.
- Factor 2. Recognizing a hostile aircraft as a friend aircraft will allow hostile aircraft entry into or safe passage through a defended area.
- Factor 3. Recognizing a hostile aircraft as another hostile aircraft will have no impact unless friendly country is flying hostile-type aircraft.
- Factor 4. Recognizing a friend aircraft as another friend aircraft will have no impact unless hostile country is flying friend-type aircraft.

1-3. Aircraft are often referred to as aerial or air platforms. Along with their roles and missions, these aerial platforms add a vertical dimension within the theater of operations their missions will require. The geographic location of the theater of operations can be a deciding factor on the type(s) of aircraft that will be encountered and personnel must be provided ongoing training with specific focus on these particular types of aircraft and their evolving changes in performance and designs that will be seen in that particular theater of operations to decrease the possibility of fratricide. The emphasis on VACR remains a required skill for ground-based, crew-served weapons personnel. However, due to increased identification friend, or foe (IFF) and its associated equipment capability, missiles capability, increased sensor capability and integrated air and missile defense capability, this skill has declined as a critical enabler. Also, it remains a consideration that our air forces will continue to maintain air superiority. Some aircraft, even though older and some not currently in use for frontline defense of the United States are gradually finding themselves in the hands of non-friend military.

1-4. It should be remembered that surveillance for threat aircraft is a 24-hour mission. Unmanned aircraft platforms are increasingly being used for missions as they are more cost-effective and there are no requirements for safety considerations for the pilot or increased cost for pilot training. The enemy's will to fight, state of readiness, order of battle, and combat capability are some additional factors that will determine the enemy's mission rates or frequencies (sorties) of attacks. Air defense personnel follow rules of engagement that include hostile target criteria, identification, IFF, sensors, and air defense warnings in

making their engagement decisions. Additionally, weapon control status (WCS) apply to air defense systems in particular, and may be a part of the supported ground force standing operating procedures as well.

1-5. The WCS sets the degree of control over the firing of air defense weapon systems. During wartime, aircraft are engaged according to the WCS in effect. The WCS are:

- Weapons Free: Fire at any aircraft not positively identified as friendly.
- Weapons Tight: Fire only at aircraft positively identified as hostile according to the prevailing hostile target criteria.
- Weapons Hold: Do not fire except in self-defense. This status may be set in an area in terms of aircraft type and time. For example: weapons hold, rotary wing, 1200 to 1500 hours.

REASONS FOR VACR

1-6. The emphasis on visual aircraft recognition declined as a required skill for ground based weapons crewmembers. Causes of the decline were due to the following:

- The substitution of automated guided missile systems for large antiaircraft guns.
- The assumption that United States forces would continue to maintain air superiority.
- The reliance upon electronic equipment for aircraft identification as hostile or friendly.

1-7. Analysis of past military actions have shown aircraft losses to air defense guns and small arms. This analysis has reestablished that the Soldier on the ground is capable of inflicting heavy losses on aircraft operating at low altitudes.

1-8. Continued air superiority over every battlefield is not possible.

1-9. Electronic identification has limitations and small units or individual Soldiers do not always have access to these devices.

1-10. Visual recognition and identification of specific aircraft types, timely and accurate reporting provide the S-2 and G-2 staff additional information of a passive nature in the form of early warning, threat air capability, or information on a possible new tactical situation such as supply drops, defoliation, or photographic reconnaissance.

1-11. The provision of large numbers of air defense weapon systems to all divisional and some non-divisional ground combat forces generate additional emphasis on the need for visual aircraft recognition. Crew and team members of these weapon systems depend on visual recognition and identification of aircraft when making engagement decisions. The effectiveness of weapon systems in defeating the low-altitude air threat is directly affected by the skills of the crews and teams in recognition and identification of aircraft.

AIR THREAT

1-12. The primary air threat to friendly ground forces operating in the theater of operations are unmanned aircraft. The threat consists of low performance, close air support (CAS), and high performance ground-attack aircraft. These aircraft will conduct reconnaissance, surveillance, interdiction, anti-armor, and troop support missions.

1-13. Thousands of aircraft manufactured by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics remain in the inventories of potential enemies throughout the world. Many of these aircraft are modified to perform certain roles or upgraded using some of the latest technology. Countries continually upgrade their guidance and weapon systems as needed to support their standing military forces.

1-14. Aircraft manufactured by friendly countries can also be a threat in some regions depending on current situations. For example, the A-4 Skyhawk and Mirage F1 platforms were in the hands of the Iraqi military during the Persian Gulf War. The current air threat makeup is of various types of aircraft with specific missions. Specific threat information in your area of operation is included in your unit's operation order, intelligence preparation of the battlefield and tactical standing operating procedures .

1-15. A major air threat in the forward area near the line of contact is rotatory-winged aircraft and low, slow, small unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). Helicopters once unmasked are very noticeable, but UAS can provide their operators generally close contact with opposing forces with little or no notice.

1-16. Elements in the division and corps rear areas, especially nuclear-capable units, command and control, logistics facilities and reserve forces, can expect repeated attacks by high-performance aircraft. Fighter bombers and ground attack aircraft will also be used to attack convoys. This threat's effectiveness can be greatly enhanced when UAS tactics are implemented when providing intelligence and surveillance.

1-17. Expect attacks in the early morning hours. Pilots are rested and their aircraft are readied for the first sortie of the day. The danger of attack increases again near noon and in the early evening. The enemy's order of battle, combat capability, readiness, and willingness to fight are some of the factors that will determine the times and rates of attack.

1-18. Members of the ground forces should understand that while an aircraft may be hostile, not all hostile aircraft are a direct threat. For example, an interceptor or high flying reconnaissance aircraft is of little or no threat when compared with unmanned, helicopters, or CAS aircraft.

1-19. Threat interceptor aircraft are normally given the mission of countering friendly aircraft on approaches, flanks, and beyond the maximum range of forward area air defense weapon systems. These hostile aircraft will seldom enter the engagement range since their normal operating altitudes are suitable only for air combat. Additionally, high flying reconnaissance aircraft are not normally within the engagement range.

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Chapter 2
Factors Affecting VACR

This chapter covers early recognition and identification, aircraft confusion, physical factors, and search techniques. It also covers markings and camouflage, use of binoculars, and other recognition considerations. Every attempt made at visual aircraft recognition involves two events. First, an aircraft must be detected. Second, the aircraft must be inspected to distinguish the characteristics or shape that makes it recognizable as a particular aircraft.

PHYSICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING AIRCRAFT DETECTION

2-1. Detection, recognition and identification are all visual processes. All aircraft must be detected, recognized and then identified at the farthest range possible. Early detection aide's operators with making timely decisions to report and possibly engage any threat aircraft. The farther out an aircraft is positively identified, the more time a gunner has to make engagement decisions.

2-2. Where a sensor is not available a more accurate perspective can be placed on VACR by teaching aircraft characteristics to the Soldier as they are viewed from the Soldier's perspective on the surface (ground observation). VACR can be taught from the classroom.

2-3. There will be varying degrees of required time of detection and identification of aircraft depending on the aircraft's characteristics (size, speed, heading, and camouflage scheme). Other contributing factors are, terrain, available light, background and weather (reduced visibility due to clouds, and combat conditions such as battlefield noise, or smoke from destroyed targets). These contrasting conditions will affect time of detection and identification.

2-4. Where sensor capabilities including identification friend or foe (IFF) are available the aircraft can be both detected and identified without the requirement for positive visual identification.

FACTORS AFFECTING AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION

2-5. Factors that can affect how effectively or how soon an aircraft can be identified are its size or aspect of direction (incoming, outgoing, or crossing). With the aircraft incoming or outgoing view less surface area of aircraft will be seen. The crossing view (lengthwise) will provide a side view of the aircraft. This side view enables the observer to see the entire shape of the aircraft making it easier to identify. Large transport type aircraft can be more readily detected and identified at a greater range than smaller fighters or observation type aircraft due to their size. Early identification is critical in areas where an air threat is anticipated. Visual observation techniques are demonstrated in the following illustrations.

VERTICAL SCAN AND SEARCH

2-6. As shown in figure 2-1 page 2-2, the observer should locate prominent terrain features as quick reference points. By using quick eye movements upward toward the sky, then downward to the horizon and continuing across the terrain, the observer should scan using the same pattern to approximately 20 degrees below the horizon to compensate for all aircraft (manned or unmanned) that require nap-of-the-earth) altitude to initiate their missions.

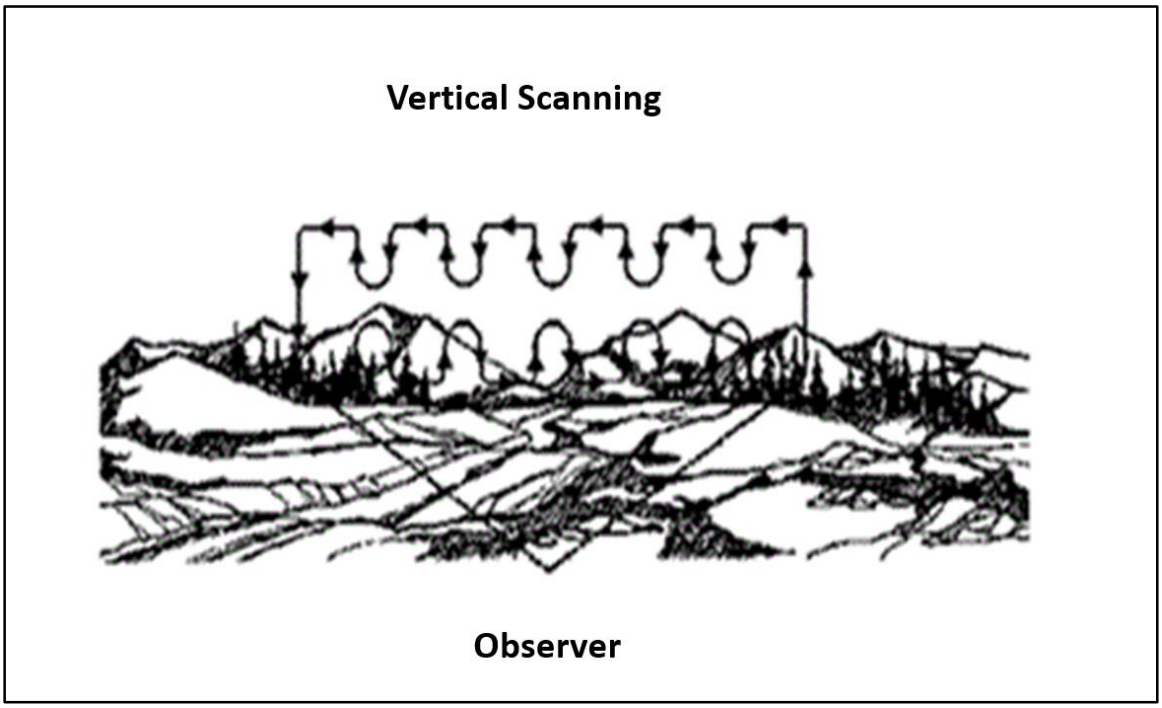

Figure 2-1. Vertical Scan and Search method

HORIZONTAL SEARCH AND SCAN

2-7. As can be viewed in figure 2-2, from the horizon, the observer should search using short, quick eye movements across the sky while working upward to approximately 20 degrees. As in vertical scanning, the observer should continue the search and scan technique to 20 degrees below the horizon to detect aircraft flying nap of earth. This technique should be employed by air guards when friendly forces are at a halt.

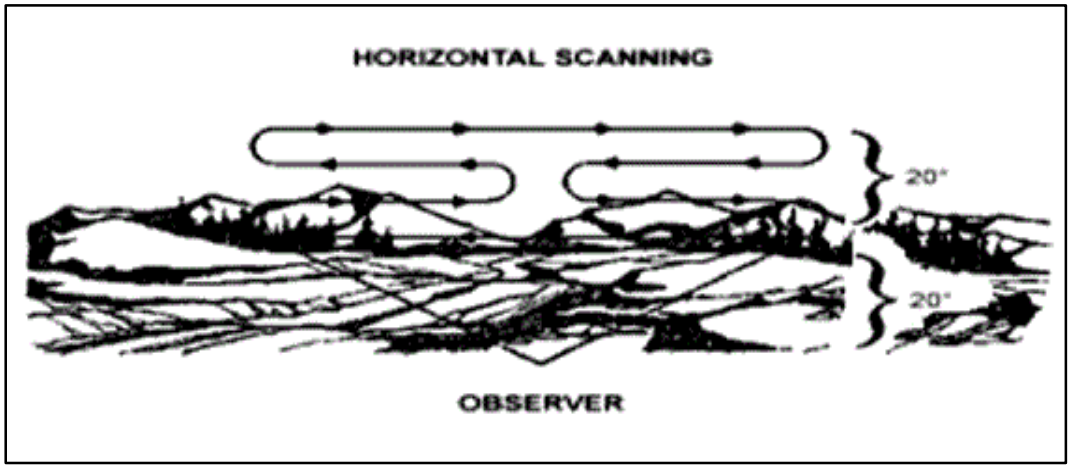

Figure 2-2. Horizontal Scanning

GROUND OBSERVER SITTING AND OFFSET SEARCH SECTOR SIZE

2-8. The ground observer position should be offset from the expected flight path to avoid the tail-on or nose-on aspects as viewed in figure 2-3.

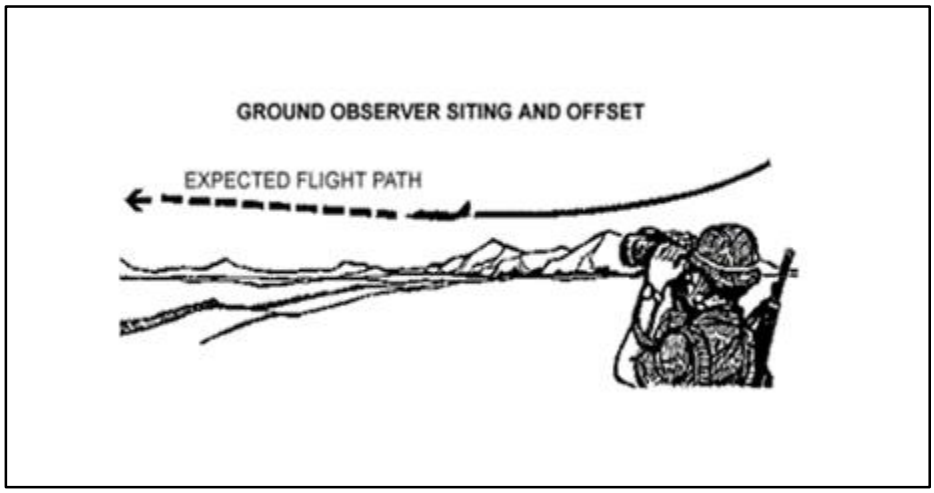

Figure 2-3. Ground Observer Sitting and Offset

SEARCH TECHNIQUES

2-9. The search techniques listed below will help the observer in aircraft detection.

- Squinting aids in focusing the eyes at long ranges. Squinting changes the eyes' focal length and will aid in bringing distant aircraft into focus.
- The blinding effect of the sun can be shielded by extending the arm, blocking the glare. Looking into the sun without shielding the eyes may damage them, and even a temporary blinding effect may cause the observer to miss aircraft.
- When searching, especially above the horizon, the eyes will tend to relax and distant objects may become blurred. To prevent the blurring, focus the eyes frequently on a distant object, such as a terrain feature.
- The observer should keep his eyes on the aircraft. Looking away may make it necessary to search for the aircraft again. If it is necessary to look away, the observer should try to remember exactly where the aircraft was and it's heading direction from a specific point such as a terrain feature.

2-10. Aircraft can be detected more easily if the mission requirement demands a narrow search sector by the observer. If an observer is assigned a large search sector such as a 90 degree field of view, the observer's chances of detecting aircraft are greatly reduced. When the observer is alerted by a supporting alert warning system such as the Sentinel radar and forward area air defense command, control, and intelligence system, then a much smaller sector can be observed. Assigned sectors of search must be defined both horizontally and vertically. If tactically possible, the observer will have a clear line of sight on both the vertical and horizontal planes. Figure 2-4 page 2-4 below shows the observer assigned general surveillance and a narrow search provided by warning.

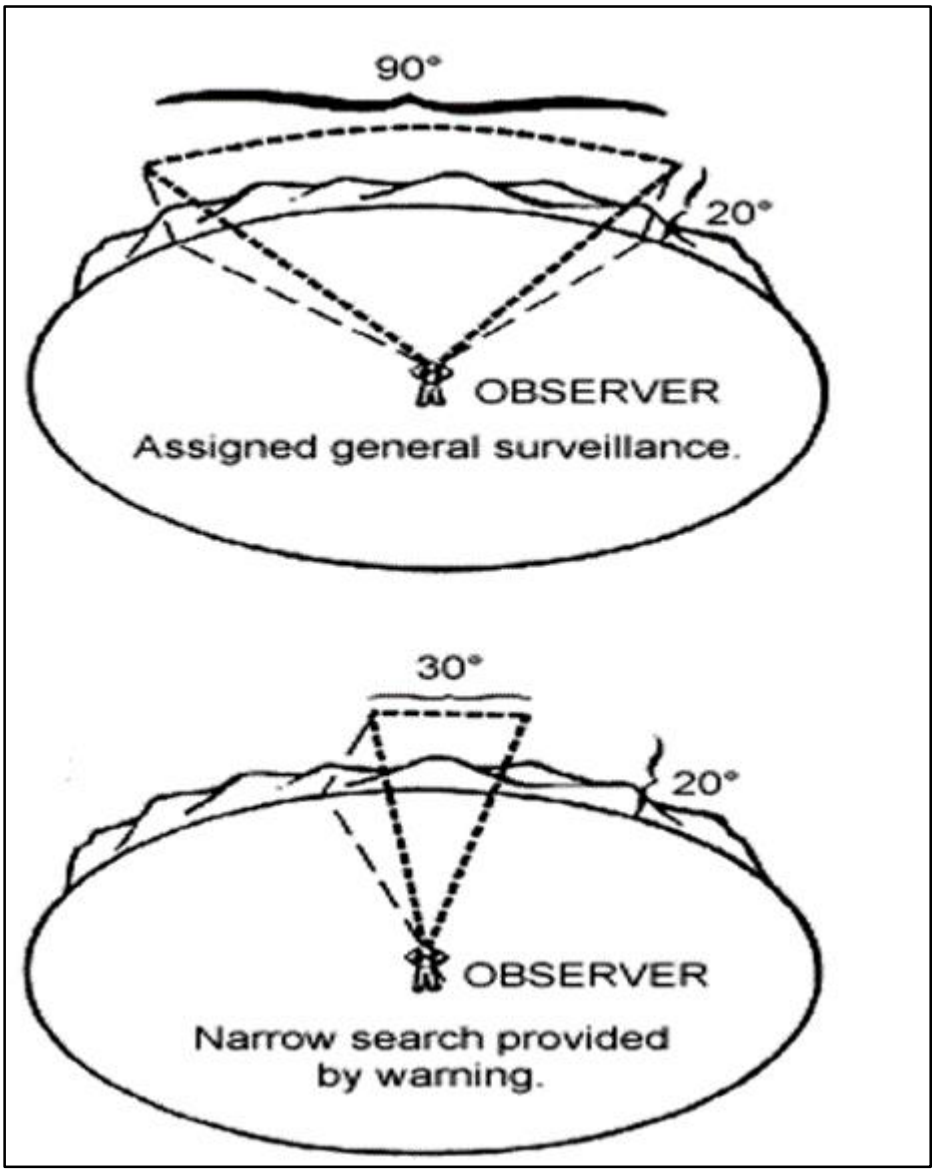

Figure 2-4. Sector Surveillance

EFFECTIVE USE OF BINOCULARS

2-11. This magnification aid has a limited field of view that reduces the observers' detection range. Binoculars are more effective for fixed siting and not recommended for search and scan techniques. Binoculars are most effective when used with the below listed considerations, after detecting the aircraft.

- Hold the binoculars lightly, with the monocles resting on and supported by the heels of the hands.
- Hold the eyecups lightly to the eyes to avoid transmission of body movement.
- Use the thumbs to block out unwanted light that would enter between the eyes and eyecups.
- Use a stationary rest position for your elbows.
- Use polarized filters when they are available.
- Keep the binoculars uncased and ready for use.

USING BINOCULARS (FIELD GLASSES)

2-12. Binoculars can also be referred to as field glasses. After detecting an aircraft, use binoculars to positively recognize, identify and report the aircraft.

Interpupillary Adjustment

2-13. The two monocles that make up a set of field glasses are hinged together so that the lenses can be centered over the pupils of the eyes. The hinge is equipped with a scale (called the interpapillary scale) to indicate the distance from you to the target in millimeters. To find the correct setting look through the binoculars and adjust the hinge until the field of vision appears as a single sharply defined circle. Remember to record the scale setting so that no time is lost when the field glasses need to be used again.

Focal Adjustment

2-14. Focal adjustments are performed by looking through the lens at a distant object with both eyes open and placing one hand over the lens of the right monocle turning the focusing ring of the left monocle until the object is acutely defined (figure 2-5).

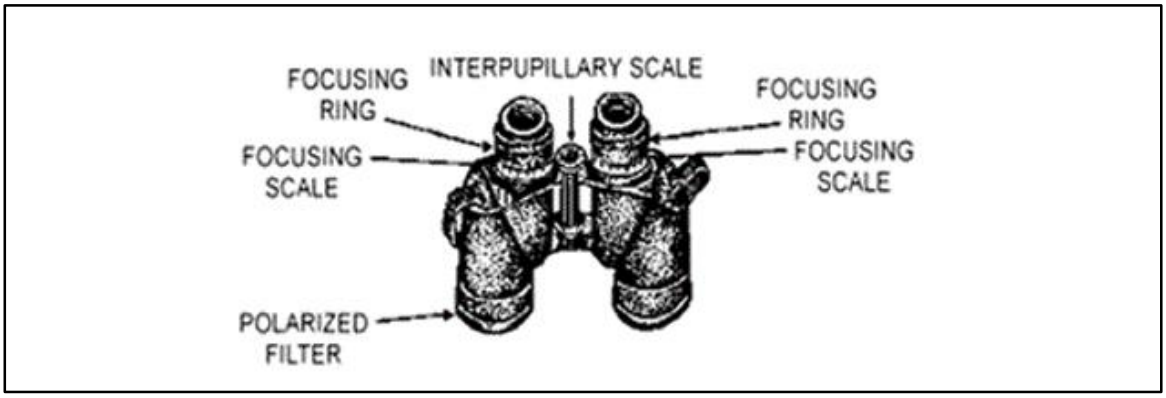

Figure 2-5. Binoculars (field glasses) Focal Adjustment

Method of Holding Binoculars

2-15. Binoculars magnify an aircraft's image and can aid in recognizing and identifying aircraft at greater ranges. In contrast, do not use them for search and scan because binoculars have a limited field of view which reduces detection range. Binoculars are most effective when used correctly. Use the following steps:

- Keep the binoculars uncased and ready for use
- Use polarized filters when they are available
- Use a stationary rest position for your elbows
- Hold the binoculars lightly, with the monocles resting on and supported by the heels of the hands
- Hold the eyecups lightly to the eyes to avoid transmission of body movement
- Use the thumbs to block out unwanted light that would enter between the eyes and eyecups
- Keep the eyes on the detected aircraft, and carefully raise the binoculars to the eyes to acquire the aircraft. Sudden or jerky movements may cause the observer to lose sight of the aircraft

2-16. The following illustration (figure 2-6 on page 2-6), shows the correct hand position when using binoculars.

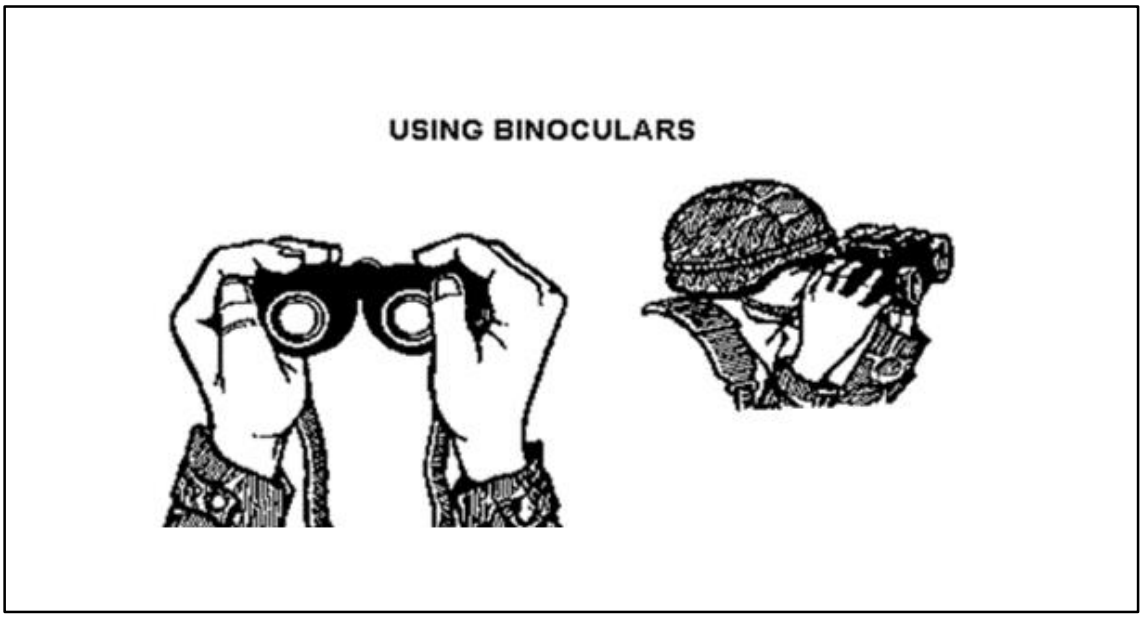

Figure 2-6. How to Hold Binoculars

SPECIAL RECOGNITION CONSIDERATION

2-17. Another option for the observer to consider for recognition support is integrating with any systems equipped with the forward looking infrared (FLIR). FLIR can be used for early aircraft detection and tracking in adverse weather and nighttime operations. It enhances the crew's ability to provide 24-hour coverage to a defended asset. FLIR can give the gunner a choice to switch from a normal wide field of view on the screen display, to a narrow field of view that provides greater detail of distant objects by enlarging their image.

2-18. An aircraft recognition and identification shortcoming, when using the FLIR on some weapon systems, is that the display is available only to the gunner. Another area of concern is that FLIR provides little or no aircraft identification capability at its maximum range. As the aircraft draws nearer, the definition of shape and outline begins to appear and the gunner can distinguish between a jet, propeller-driven, and helicopter aircraft. In some instances, only the aircraft type will be recognized. Finally, as with binoculars, an observer must be trained in aircraft recognition using wings, engines, fuselage, and tail (WEFT) skills to be able to identify specific aircraft in the FLIR environment.

Chapter 3
Aircraft Identifying Features

All aircraft have several identifying features. These identifying features for fixed wing and rotary wing enable instructors and consequently the Soldier on the ground to identify the aircraft. Instructors in a VACR training program can teach Soldiers what identifying features to look for. The Soldier can then use this knowledge, look at an incoming aircraft and determine the type of aircraft and make the initial determination of friend or foe. This chapter outlines these identifying features.

AIRCRAFT RECOGNITION

3-1. All aircraft are built with the same basic design features. These requirements are:

- Wings or rotary blades for lift
- Engines or jet propellers
- A fuselage to carry the crew or fuel
- A payload
- A tail assembly (empennage) to mount the control surface for flight configuration

3-2. Although aircraft have the same basic features, these features can differ in design, size, and location; the differences can distinguish and ultimately identify one aircraft from another. For description, identification, and learning purposes, an instructor can isolate individual components of an aircraft; however, the composite of an aircraft's features must be taught and learned to effectively recognize the aircraft quickly.

WEFT

3-3. WEFT (wing, engine, fuselage, and tail) is the accepted system of aircraft identification based on the aircraft's individual features. WEFT is a memory aid used in training VACR. By isolating individual features of an aircraft, the instructor can assist the Soldier in learning the required techniques to effectively identify the aircraft. WEFT is expanded on below.

Wing

3-4. There a three basic wing configurations. The three basic wing types are fixed wing, variable geometry, and rotary wing, see figure 3-1 on page 3-2.

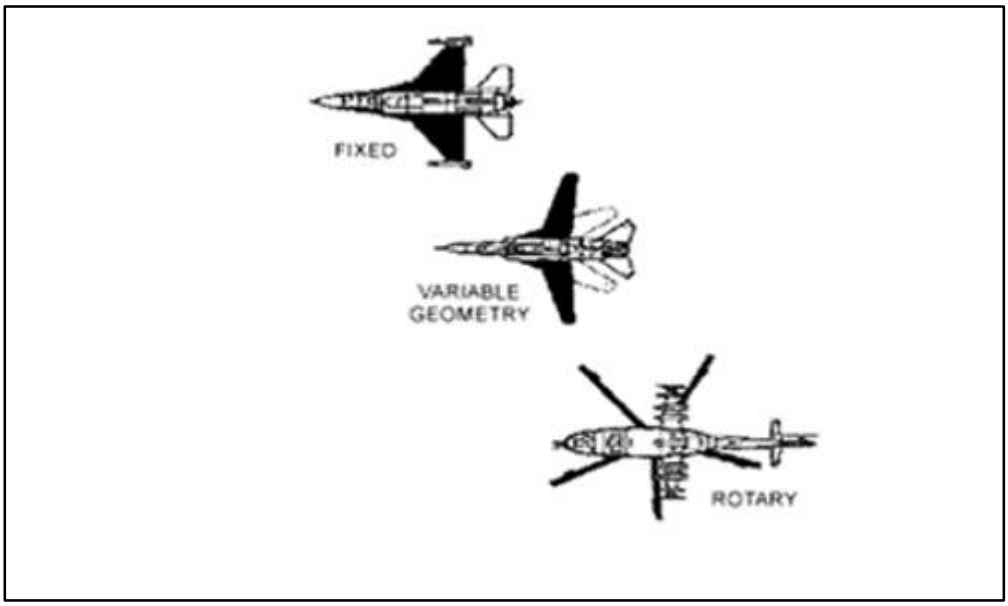

Figure 3-1. Wing Types

Fixed-wing

3-5. With fixed-wing aircraft, their wing positions are affixed permanently to their bodies or fuselages and cannot be relocated. The usual three wing positions for fixed wing aircraft are high, mid, and low mounted. See figure 3-2.

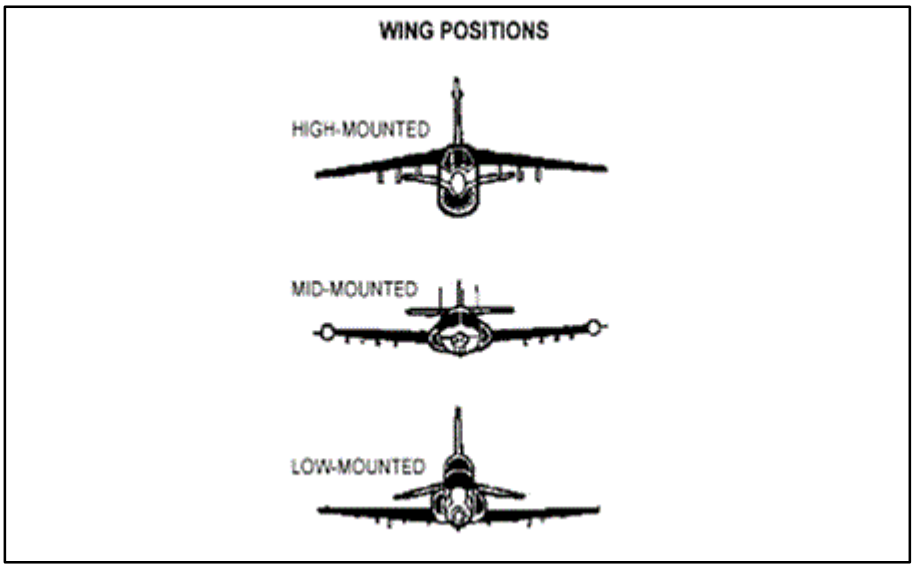

Figure 3-2. Fixed Wing Positions

Variable Geometry

3-6. As far as aircraft recognition is concerned to the Soldier the importance is it changes the aircraft appearance. As the mission changes or increased capability is required the aircraft can transition to any degree of sweep angle (position), increasing its speed. The straight wing configurations allow the same aircraft stability in flight at low speed mission requirement. See figure 3-3.

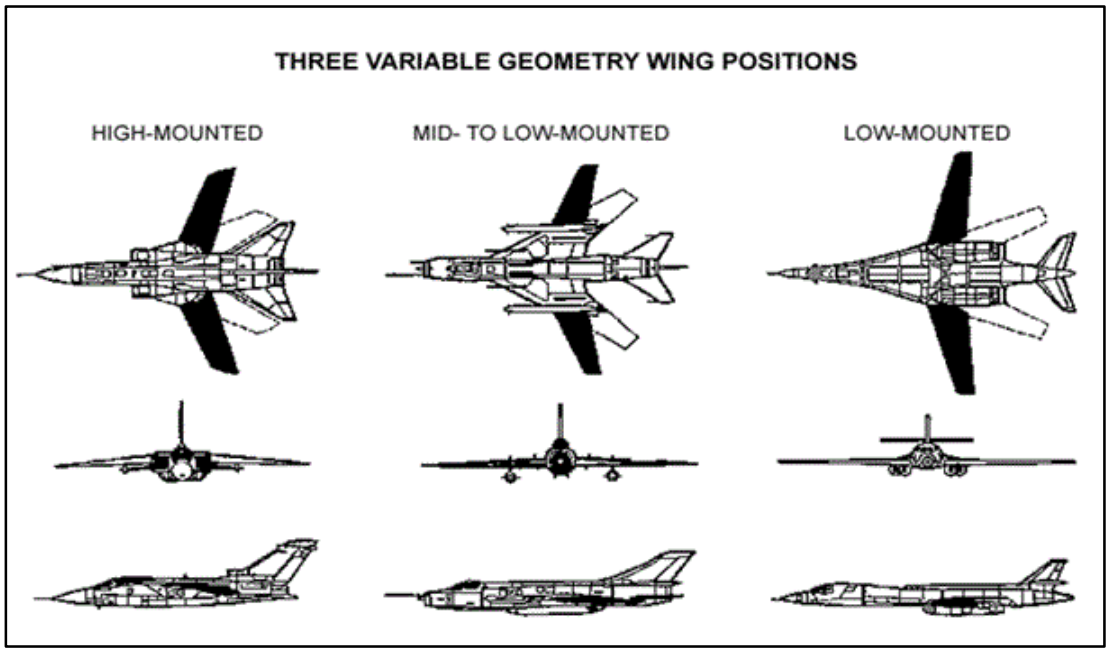

Figure 3-3. Variable Geometry

ROTARY WING AND TAIL ROTOR MOUNTING LOCATIONS

3-7. The main rotors of helicopters are considered lifting devices (airfoils) and are classified as wings (as wings are considered lifting devices). Helicopters may have from two to eight main rotor blades mounted both forward and aft or to the right and left of the fuselage. Figure 3-4 on page 3-4, shows three examples of rotary wing rotor mounting locations as counting the number of blades is not feasible as a recognition feature due to speed rotation of the blades. Also, some tail rotors are enclosed within the vertical fin at the tail section of the aircraft. Rotary wing aircraft have many tail configurations. Generally they are classified the same as fixed-wing aircraft. The difference is tail rotors.

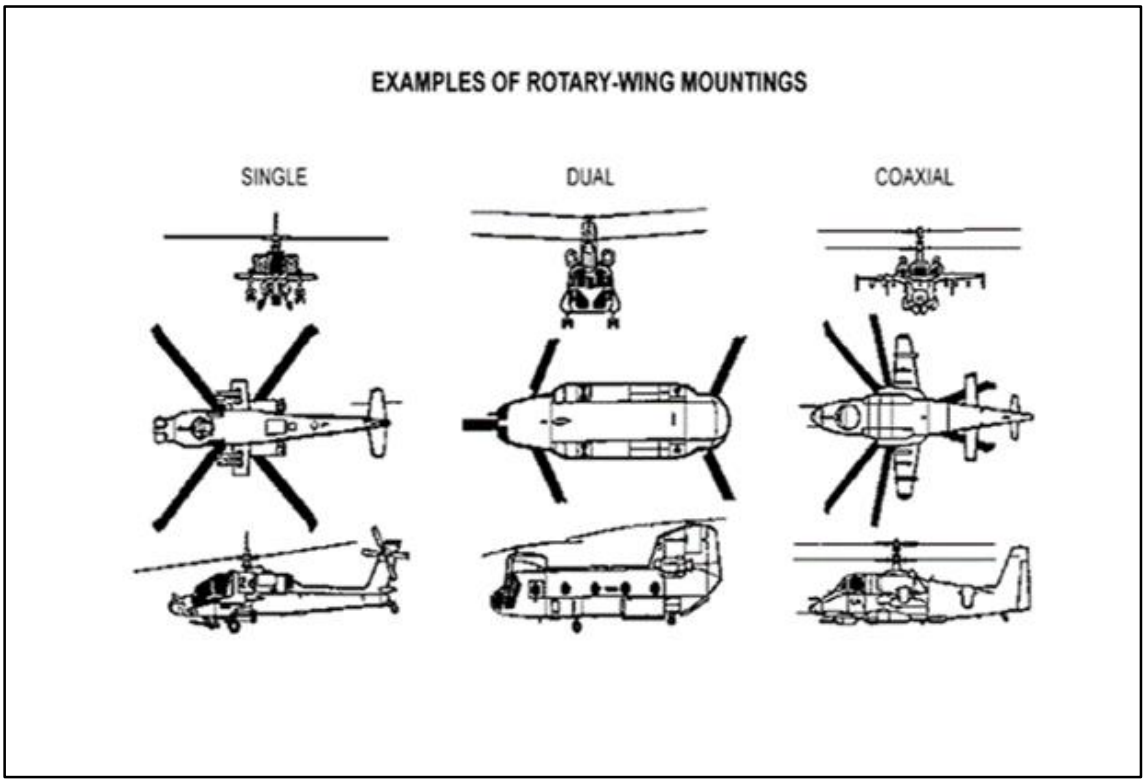

Figure 3-4. Rotary Wing and Tail Rotor Mounting Locations

Wing Tapers

3-8. For the purpose of this manual, wing taper is identified as the gradual diminishing of the wing width or its chord from the fuselage to its wing tip. As seen in the upper figure, an aircraft may have its leading, trailing or both edges of its wing tapered. Also, some aircraft performance designs require there be no taper at all. See figure 3-5.

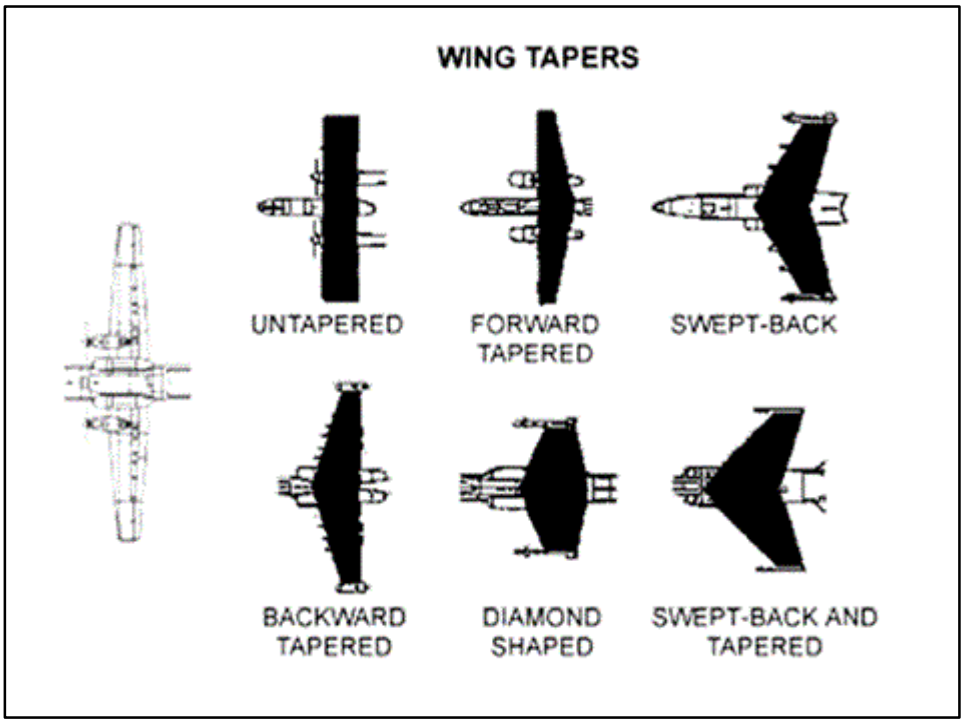

Figure 3-5. Types of Wing Tapers

Wing Shapes

3-9. Of all the variations in designs of aircraft wings, the four most common wing shapes are, straight, swept back, delta, and semi delta. See figure 3-6.

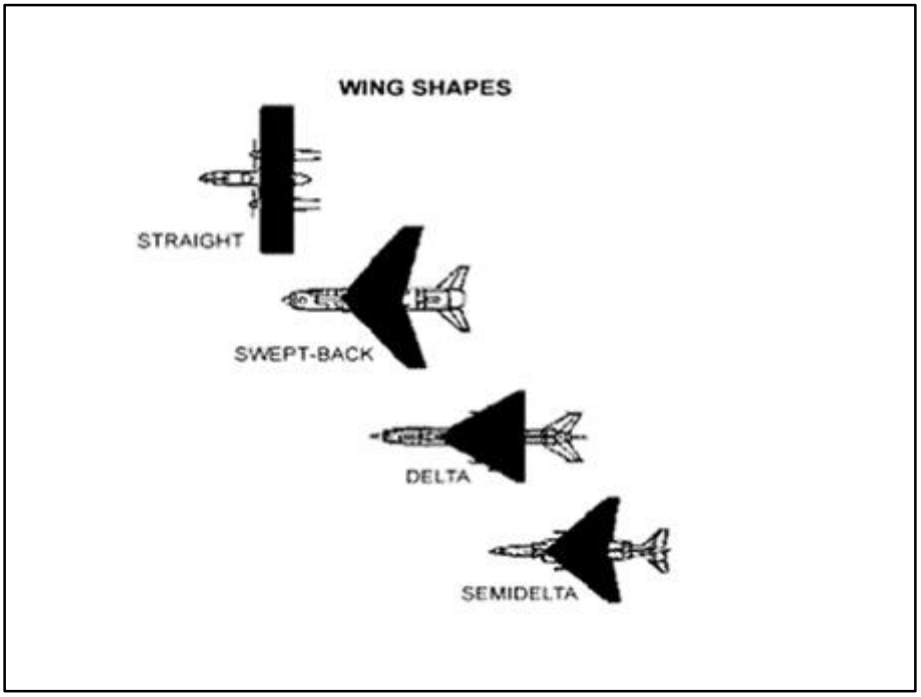

Figure 3-6. Wing Shapes

Wing Slants

3-10. Slant is the vertical angle of the wing with respect to a horizontal line drawn through the fuselage. See figure 3-7.

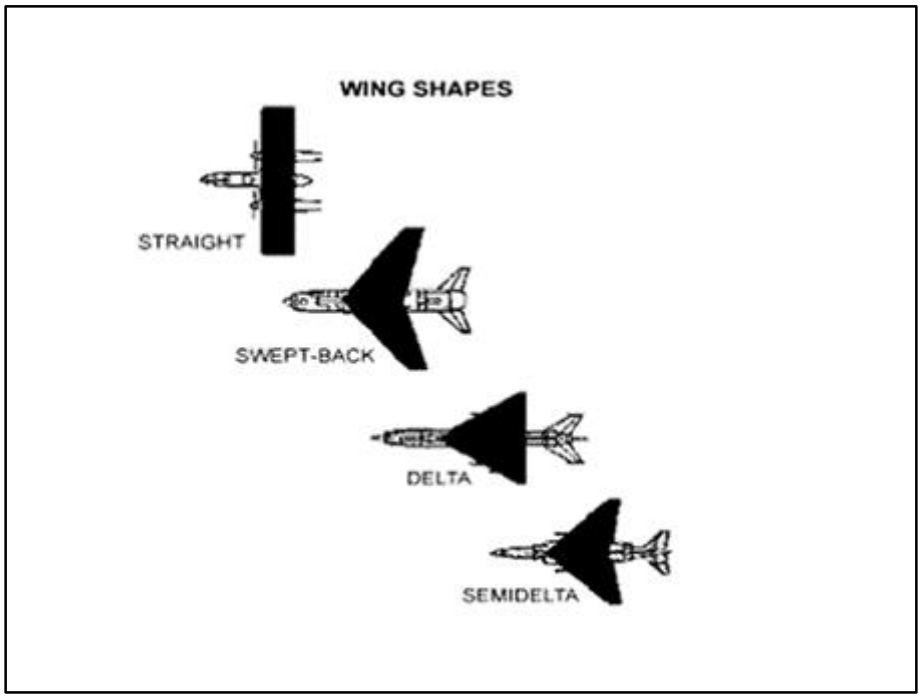

Figure 3-7. Wing Slants

Engine(s)

3-11. Recognition and identification features for aircraft engines are type, number, and location. Of significant interest is whether an aircraft is propeller driven or jet-powered. Aircraft that have engines, which drive propellers, are propeller driven. Those driven by reaction engines are jets.

Jet Engine

3-12. Jet driven aircraft have their engine(s) mounted inside or faired into their fuselages. They can be a single mounted engine or have multiply mounted engines. Figure 3-8, shows examples of single or multi-engine locations.

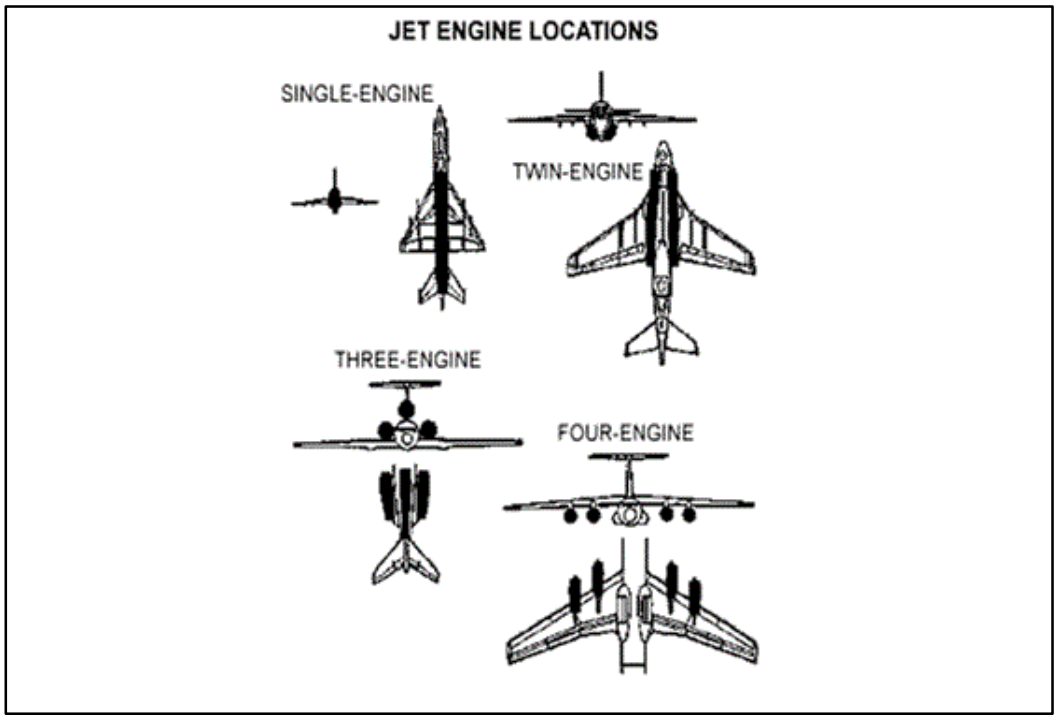

Figure 3-8. Engines and Locations

Propeller Driver

3-13. Aircraft engines, piston or turboprop, are located on the nose for single engine aircraft and on the leading edges of the wings for most multiengine aircraft. See figure 3-9.

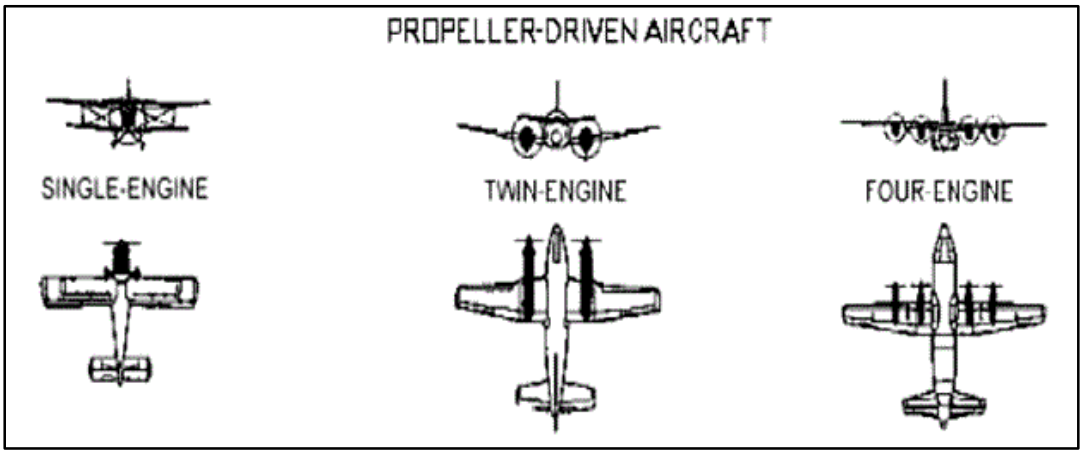

Figure 3-9. Propeller Driven Engines

Fuselage

3-14. Like other features, the fuselage comes in many shapes and sizes depending on its designed mission. There are three main sections of the fuselage: nose section, mid-section, and rear section, to include tail assembly. The cockpit or cabin is also a component of the fuselage, (nose section) as well as special fuselage features. Figure 3-10 (on page 3-8) shows the four main examples of configurations of aircraft fuselages. They can be thick or wide, rectangular (boxed), tubular (round), and slender tapered.

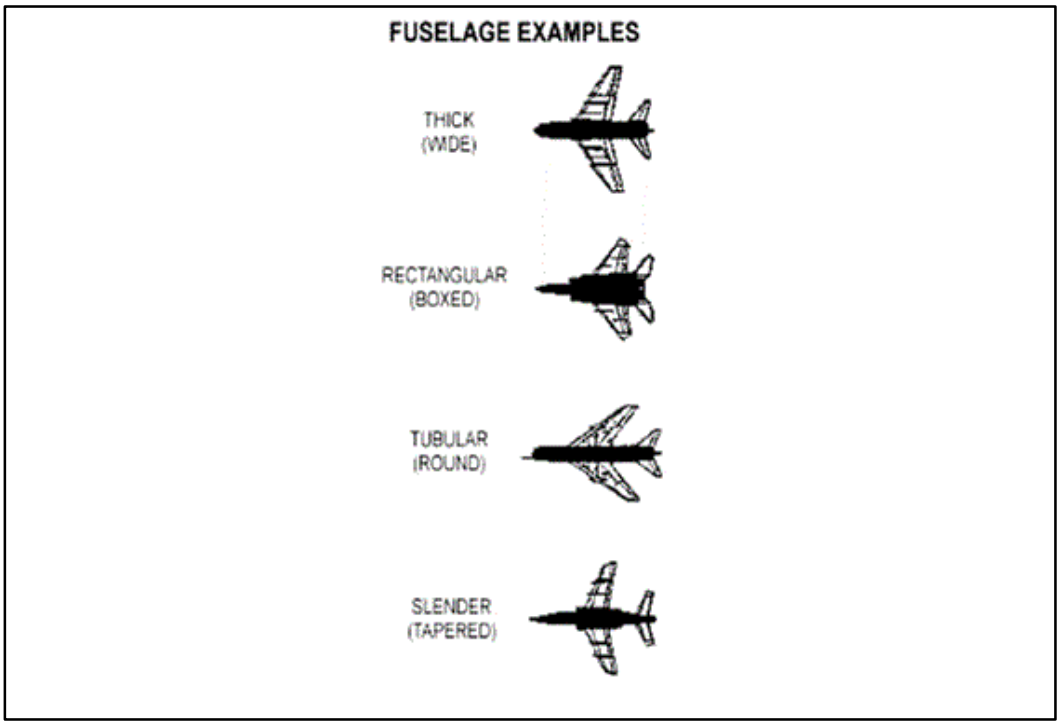

Figure 3-10. Fuselage Types

Tail

3-15. As in aircraft fuselages, there are many and varied tail vertical stabilizer shapes and designs. The number of tail fins varies from single to quadruple. See figure 3-11.

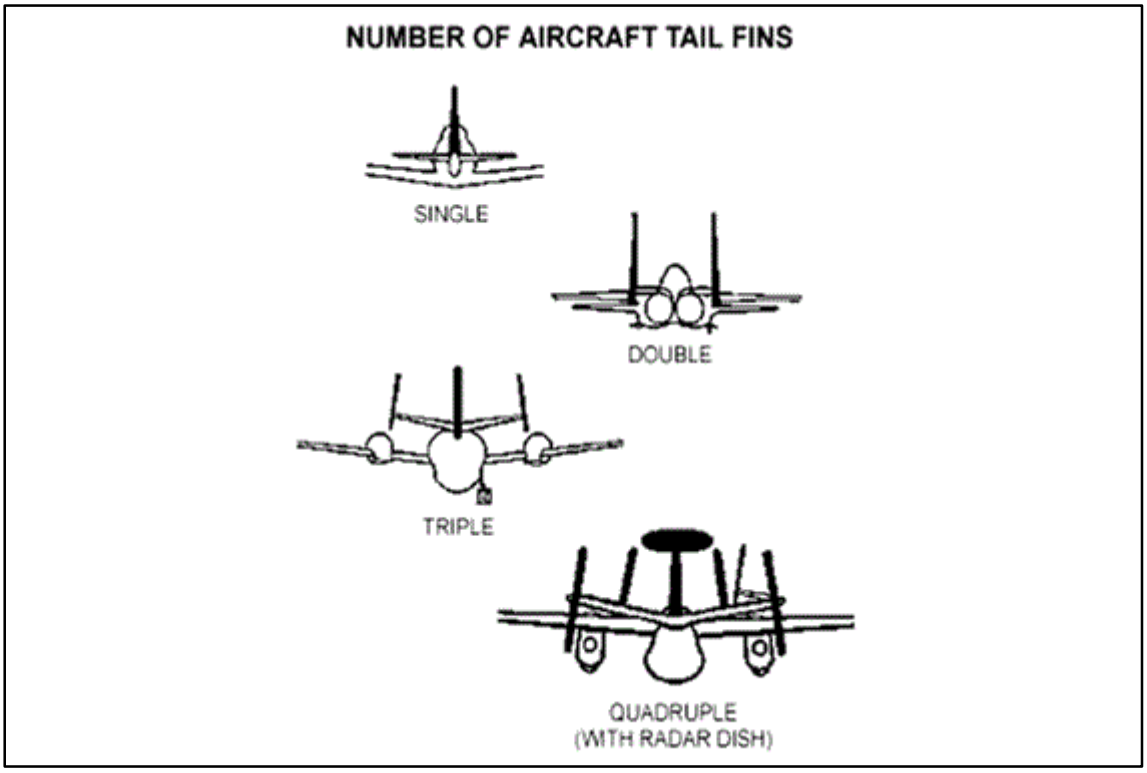

Figure 3-11. Number of Tail Fins

Vertical Stabilizer (Fin) Shapes

3-16. Tail fins (figure 3-12 on page 3-10), are located on the aft sections of these fuselages. Not seen in the above figure is the V-shape. However, the most pronounced or easily visible/recognizable V-shape design of the fin (flight direction of the aircraft) can be more easily recognized as the aircraft is incoming or outgoing in most cases (flight direction of the aircraft).

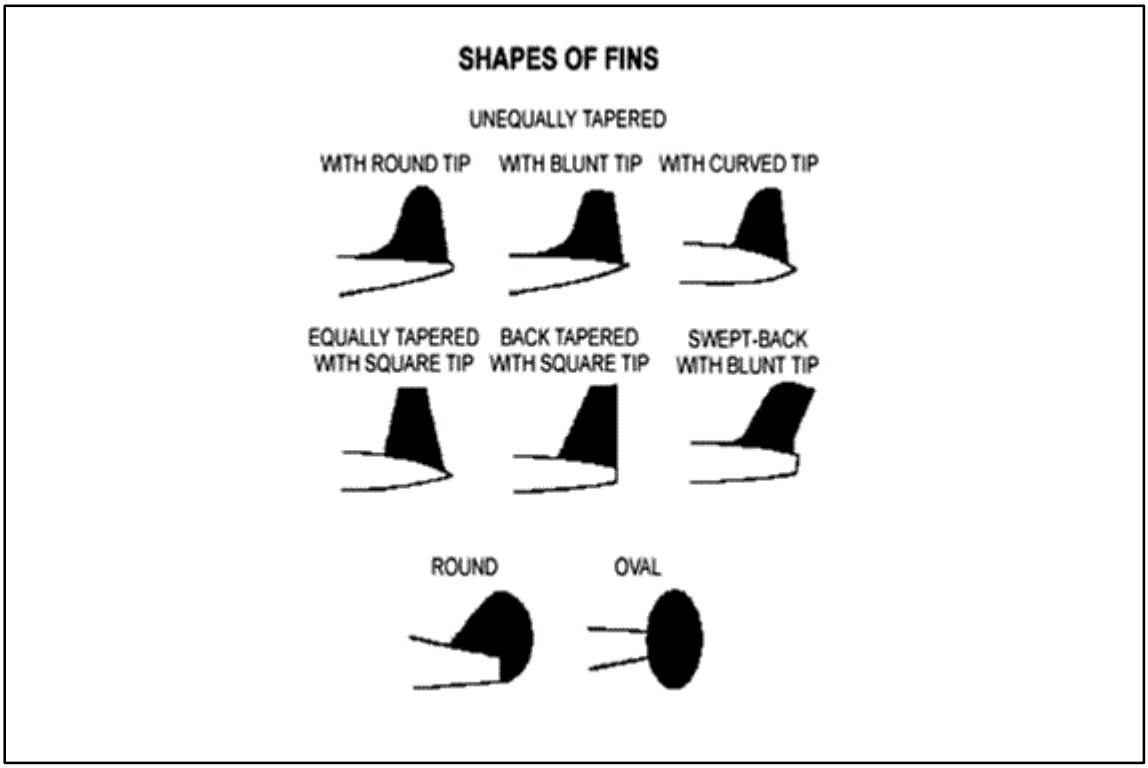

Figure 3-12. Vertical Tail Fins

Horizontal Stabilizer (tail Flat) Designs and Locations

3-17. Horizontal stabilizers (tail flats) are located on the aft sections of these fuselages. They can be positive slant, negative slant, or neutral slant. The horizontal stabilizer may be slanted upward, neutral (straight across/no slant) or slanted downward. The shape of the tail flat is generally varied (figure 3-13).

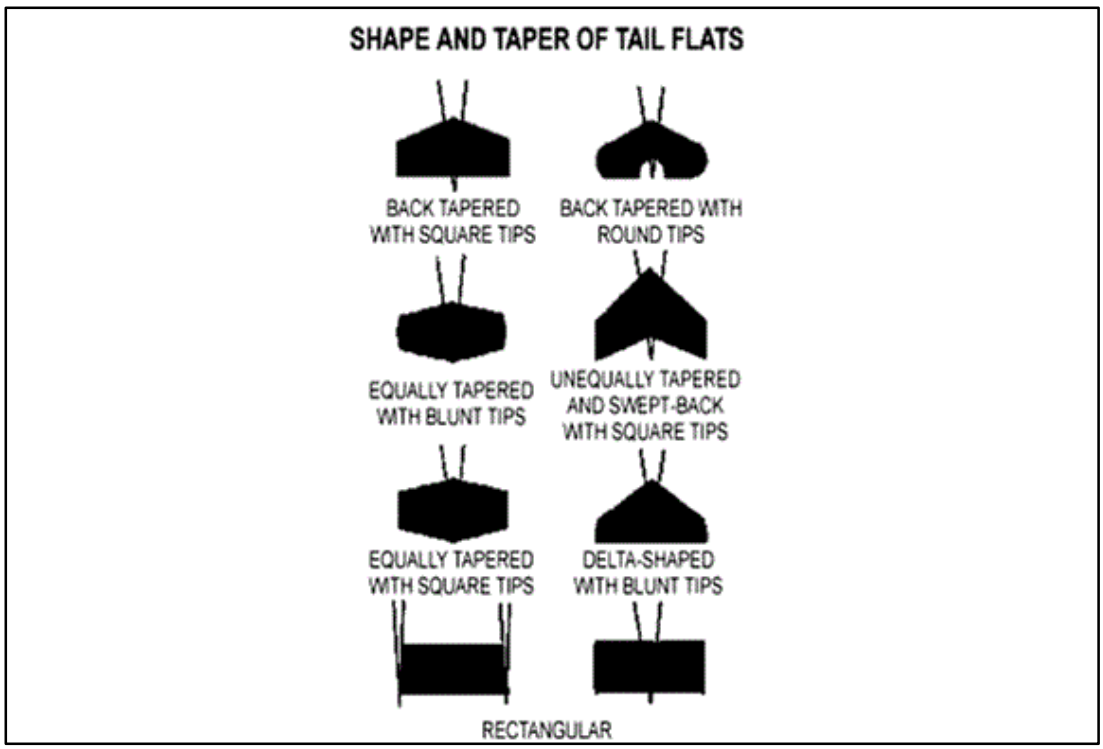

Figure 3-13. Horizontal Tail Fins

Location/Position of Tail Flats

3-18. The location or position of the tail flat varies in relation to the fuselage and or tail fin. The location may be high mounted, mid mounted or low mounted. Some, but very few aircraft have no horizontal stabilizer tail fin at all. See figure 3-14.

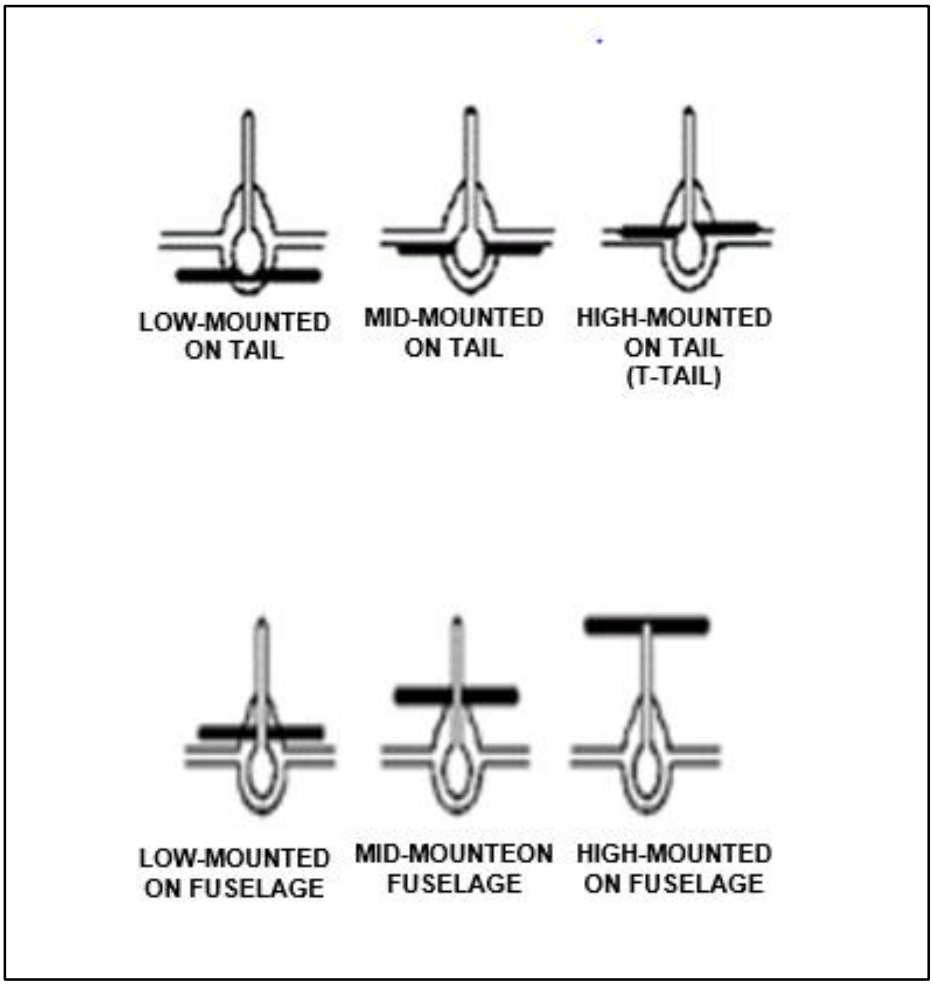

Figure 3-14. Location of Tail Fins

Chapter 4
VACR Training Program

This chapter describes training methods and the fundamentals of VACR. In addition, the chapter features training aids and slide kit training, which are used to develop and implement aircraft recognition training. PowerPoint and or interactive multimedia instruction are other media used for instruction.

FUNDAMENTALS OF VACR

4-1. All Soldiers are required to recognize a selected number of threat and friendly aircraft for survival and intelligence gathering. When the mission is to defend the airspace above the battlefield to protect friendly assets, the ability to recognize and identify aircraft becomes even more important. VACR skills training makes it possible to discriminate between friendly and hostile aircraft by name, and or number, and type, which will help avoid destruction of friendly aircraft, and at the same time, recognize, identify, and engage hostile aircraft.

TRAINING METHODS, MANNER AND STYLE

4-2. Aircraft recognition and identification proficiency skills are gained through training. The training functions of plan, prepare, present, practice, and perform are the same in VACR training as for other classroom subjects. The skill level to which the unit will train depends on the unit's mission. A VACR training program should be based on established training methods; clearly defined individual skill levels that must be met; and the fundamentals of VACR. The VACR training program on CD (compact disk) incorporates all of these principles.

4-3. Key methodology in teaching and learning VACR skills has evolved over many years. VACR skills have become increasingly important, and several methods have been developed and used. Some US allies have developed VACR training that has had varying degrees of success, but that is different from the method used by the United States military. Manner and style of presentation is nearly as varied, as there are individuals. These differences are not critical in VACR training. Most important is to understand and follow the training method currently in use and the sequence of instruction.

WINGS, ENGINE(S), FUSELAGE, AND TAIL

4-4. In the US military, the WEFT theory is the teaching method used to achieve an acceptable level of performance in VACR skills. Emphasize the aircraft's recognition and identification features that can be seen at a distance. Point out the characteristics of an aircraft that are similar to another aircraft, and also those features that make an aircraft unique. With the WEFT method, each aircraft is taught in its clean, uncluttered configuration. Aircraft speed, ceiling, and armament are not taught because they are not recognition or identification features.

AIRCRAFT COMPARISON

4-5. Paired comparison is the most effective way to present aircraft for recognition training. It is the key to sorting out aircraft and establishing a file of aircraft images for memorization. Use paired comparison training when teaching Soldiers new aircraft or when you are teaching discrimination between aircraft. To pair aircraft, arrange the aircraft in sets based on the degree of similarity. When there is little to no similarity, pair the aircraft by type and primary roles.

NOTE: Introduce a new aircraft and point out the WEFT features for study.

4-6. Compare the new aircraft with an aircraft that was previously presented. When making comparisons, point out similarities and differences for each view presented. Use the same heading and climb angle for both aircraft. As the images are presented, it becomes obvious that the two aircraft have different forms and features, even when there are some similarities.

NOTE: If Soldiers confuse one aircraft with another, then pair the two aircraft for comparison.

4-7. Remember to always use comparison training. Single images of aircraft are used to introduce new aircraft, for reviews, and for testing. Figure 4-1, shows an example paired comparison.

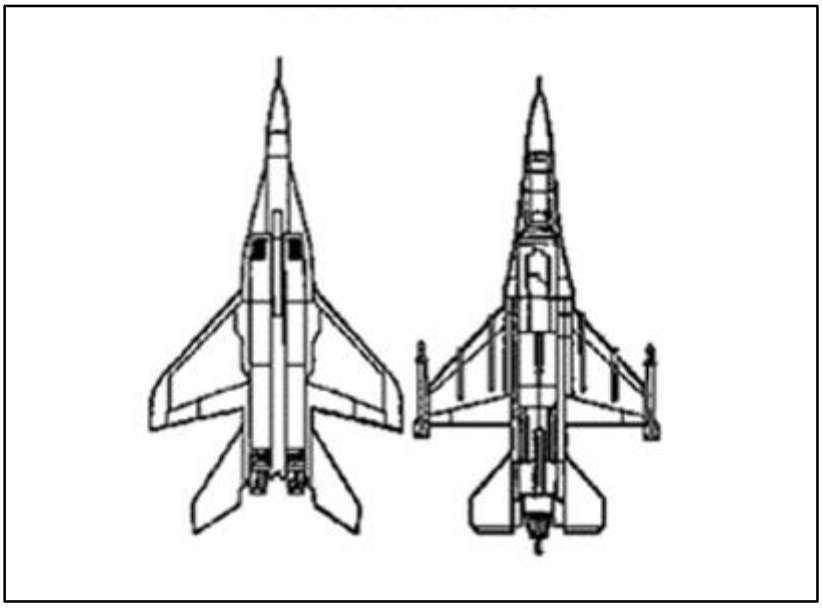

Figure 4-1. Paired Comparison

SELECTING AIRCRAFT FOR TRAINING

4-8. Select the aircraft to train from the unit's established list, and from the Soldier's manuals. The aircraft listed in the following illustration are the current minimum aircraft air defense Soldiers must recognize.

4-9. Depending on the theater of operation, a unit commander may select additional mission essential aircraft to add to the list. The aircraft selected will be those aircraft that will most likely be seen; that is, aircraft operating below 10,000 feet where identification by visual means is possible. Teaching noncritical aircraft such as high flying interceptors' uses up training time that would best be used to learn to recognize and identify highly critical forward area aircraft.

TRAINING AIDS

4-10. The primary training aid for visual aircraft recognition is the CD version.

COMPUTER AIDED INSTRUCTION (CAI)

4-11. VACR computer assisted instruction (CAI) software has been issued to all field and garrison units in a variety of formats. CAI follows a well-established method of VACR training, but that is self-paced and or group instructed. The VACR CD program will have audio, as well as digitized films and photographs.

NOTE: This training aid is to be used on standalone workstations and not intended to be used with networked established workstations.

TRAINING FUNDAMENTALS

4-12. VACR basics and recall learning are essential for effective training. Understanding the fundamentals of VACR is an integral part of the planning stage of the training program.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

4-13. Evaluate your training needs. A review of personnel training records and the results of a VACR proficiency test will provide a list of Soldiers who need recognition training and to what degree they must be trained.

MOTIVATION TO LEARN

4-14. Motivation plays a major role in learning to recognize and identify aircraft. Because the subject is learned through repetitive memory drills, extra effort is necessary to motivate yourself and others to learn VACR skills. Aircraft recognition is essential to job performance and should be presented in a manner that will cause good performance. VACR high skill level success and recognition by peers of this attainment are sources of satisfaction and motivation.

ELIMINATION OF DISTRACTION

4-15. VACR training is enough of a challenge without adding distractions. In a VACR class, such subjects as aircraft attack profiles, hostile target criteria, and IFF should not be included. While these subjects are necessary for most Soldiers, they should be taught or learned in firing doctrine or other classes. The primary goal or focus in a VACR class is the identification of specific aircraft

BEFORE TRAINING STARTS

4-16. Prepare the VACR presentations by developing training objectives, conditions, and standards. Then, write a lesson plan and set up a classroom. Planned VACR presentations are necessary to get the most from a unit's limited training time. Rehearse all VACR classes. Use the assistant instructor as an audience to provide feedback to improve your presentation. Instructors will be working with two projectors and giving out volumes of information that Soldiers can understand and remember, so they must be highly skilled in VACR to teach the subject correctly.

INTRODUCTION TO VACR

4-17. During the introduction to visual aircraft recognition, present the Soldier with the description of the components of aircraft that are important to recognition and a simple vocabulary for use in describing aircraft. As a minimum, the introduction will include the following:

- A statement of the training objectives and standards as defined in your Soldier's manuals and programs of instruction.
- An explanation of the WEFT theory of visual aircraft recognition.
- A simplification of terms used in VACR (for example, tail flats and fins instead of horizontal and vertical stabilizers).
- A discussion of aircraft configurations using WEFT.

AIRCRAFT TEACHING TECHNIQUE

4-18. When teaching aircraft, state and restate the aircraft's name and or number when referring to the aircraft as a whole or any feature of the aircraft. The following illustration shows an example of this teaching technique.

PRACTICE AND PERFORM

4-19. After planning, preparing, and presenting all the aircraft to be taught, proceed with the two final training functions of practice and perform which are accomplished through reviews and evaluations.

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEWS

4-20. After Soldiers have reached the desired level of VACR proficiency, the training program should not be relaxed based on the results of a single test. To continue peak performance, review the required list of aircraft regularly to refresh memories. Perform reviews as a member of a squad, section,

PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

4-21. Validate the VACR training through evaluation, scheduling testing throughout the VACR course. End each period of instruction with a test, and include all previously learned aircraft in the test. Testing controls the individual Soldier's progress. If a test confirms that a Soldier cannot recognize aircraft to standard, that Soldier should not continue in the course until the standards are met.

4-22. Degradation of skills in VACR is very high, so schedule formal reviews and tests often, and in short training sessions. Once a Soldier has become VACR proficient, anything more than two hours for review and testing will begin to bore the Soldier. The time needed for review and testing will vary. For planning purposes, begin with 45 minutes to 1 hour per week to review and test 10 to 15 aircraft. In this way, all the mandatory aircraft will be covered in four or five weeks. Add more time if needed.

Leader Guidance

4-23. VACR training requires command guidance. Commanders should demand maximum performance in VACR and provide the training opportunities to reach and sustain excellence. Commanders should provide incentive through unannounced VACR skill evaluations and reward Soldiers who maintain high levels of performance. When the mandatory number of aircraft has been presented, reviewed, and tested, begin the process again, see table 4-1 on current page and on page 4-5.

Table 4-1. 2014 Aircraft list

MANUFACTURER	*AIRCRAFT NOMENCLATURE*	*NAME OF AIRCRAFT*
Fairchild	A-10C	Thunderbolt II
Bell	AH-1/AH-1S	Huey Cobra/Super Cobra
Boeing	AH-64A	Apache/ Apache longbow
Boeing	AV-8B	Harrier II
Lockheed Martin	Hercules/ Super Hercules	C-130 /C-130J
Boeing	F/A-18	Hornet
Boeing/McDonnell Douglas	F-15	Eagle
Lockheed Martin	F-16	Fighting Falcon
Lockheed Martin	F-22	Raptor
Lockheed Martin	F-35	Lightning II
Boeing/McDonnell Douglas	F-4	Phantom
Chengdu	J-10	Jian-10/Annihilator-10
Saab	JAS 39	Gripen
Mil	Mi-17/Mi-8	Hip
Mil	Mi-2	Hoplite
Mil	Mi-24/25/35	Hind
Mil	Mi-28	Havoc
Mikoyan	MiG-29	Fulcrum
Mikoyan	MIG-31	Foxhound
Dassault	Mirage 2000	Mirage

Table 4-1. 2014 Aircraft list (continued)

MANUFACTURER	*AIRCRAFT NOMENCLATURE*	*NAME OF AIRCRAFT*
Bell/Boeing	MV-22 Osprey	Osprey
Bell	OH-58	Kiowa
Dassault	Rafale	Rafale
Aerospatiale	SA-330/AS-332	Puma/Super Puma
Aerospatiale	SA-342M	Gazelle
Sukhoi	SU-24	Fencer
Sukhoi	SU-25/28	Frogfoot
Sukhoi	SU-27/30/33/34/35/37	(Shenyang J-11) Flanker
Eurocopter	EC-665 Tiger	Tiger
Panavia	Tornado	Tornado
Eurofighter	Typhoon	Typhoon
Sikorsky	UH-60/ MH-60	Black Hawk/ Pave Hawk
Eurocopter	UH-72	Lakota
Boeing	C-17A	Globemaster
Boeing	CH-46	Sea Knight
Boeing	CH-47	Chinook
Sikorsky	CH-53	Sea Stallion
Boeing	AH-6/MH-6	Little Bird
Embraer	EMB-314	Super Tucano
PAC	JF-17	Thunder
Kamov	Ka-50/52	Hokum
NHIndustries/Eurocopter	NH90	NH90
Northrop	F-5A/B F-5E/F	Freedom Fighter/Tiger II
Mikoyan	MIG-23/27	Flogger
Mikoyan	MiG-25	Foxbat
Dassault	Mirage III/5	Mirage
Westland Lynx	Harbin Z-9 /AS.365	Lynx / Super Lynx
NAMC	A-5 /Q-5 MiG-19	Nanchang/Fantan/Farmer
Eurocopter	AS-532	Cougar
Chengdu Jian-J-7	F-7P/MiG-21	Airguard/Fishbed

NOTE: The National Capital Region (NCR) mission is a mission that has been transformed over the years since the events of September 11, 2001. The main mission of air defense artillery (ADA) units during NCR is to protect critical national assets from air and missile attack. This mission is executed predominately by National Guard air defense artillery units. VACR training techniques are the same for NCR units, but the aircraft list differs and is classified.

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Appendix A

Current Aircraft Platforms

This appendix provides a multitude of both hostile and friendly aircraft platforms. The following list is to be used as a general guideline for commanders and trainers to aid in the establishment of an aircraft recognition program. The information in this appendix is extensive however; should be tailored to the specific unit based on their projected air threats.

GROUND ATTACK, CLOSE AIR SUPPORT (CAS) AND FIGHTER BOMBER AIRCRAFT

These aircraft will perform a variety of missions to include reconnaissance and interdiction in the forward areas. Ground-attack aircraft are military aircraft designed to attack targets on the ground and are often deployed as close air support for, and in proximity to, their own ground forces. The proximity to friendly forces requires precision strikes from these aircraft that are not possible with typical bomber aircraft. The resultant proximity to enemy targets also requires aircraft that are more robust than other types of military aircraft. Examples include the American A-10 Thunderbolt II and the Russian Sukhoi Su-25 Frogfoot. They are typically deployed as close air support to ground forces; their role is tactical rather than strategic, operating at the front of the battle rather than against targets deeper in the enemy's rear. As such, they are often attached to and in the direct command and control structures of army units as opposed to air force units, though tactical air forces attached to army formations are still an organic part of the air force and ultimately under air-force command.

As with many classifications of combat aircraft, the definition of ground attack is somewhat vague. A key difference between it and otherwise similar designs like attack aircraft is the expectation that they will receive small arms fire and are generally armored to protect the pilot against this threat. In general a ground-attack aircraft will also be smaller and less fighter like than designs like strike fighters, attack aircraft or interceptors. They will usually have less speed, range and beyond visual range ordnance than fighters. More often they carry more powerful guns and other weapons than fighters.

SPECIFIC PLATFORMS

As stated earlier in this training circular, the primary means of training Soldiers on the specifics of aircraft is CD and other computer assisted training aids. All air defense units have these training aides. This training aids list the specific dimensions, capabilities and other pertinent data that Soldiers should know when identifying aircraft. It is imperative to remember the primary means of VACR: the use of WEFT. It is good to know range, length, payload capabilities of aircraft but the underlying principal in VACR to enable Soldiers to identify, determine and engage is the use of WEFT (see figure A-1 on page A-2).

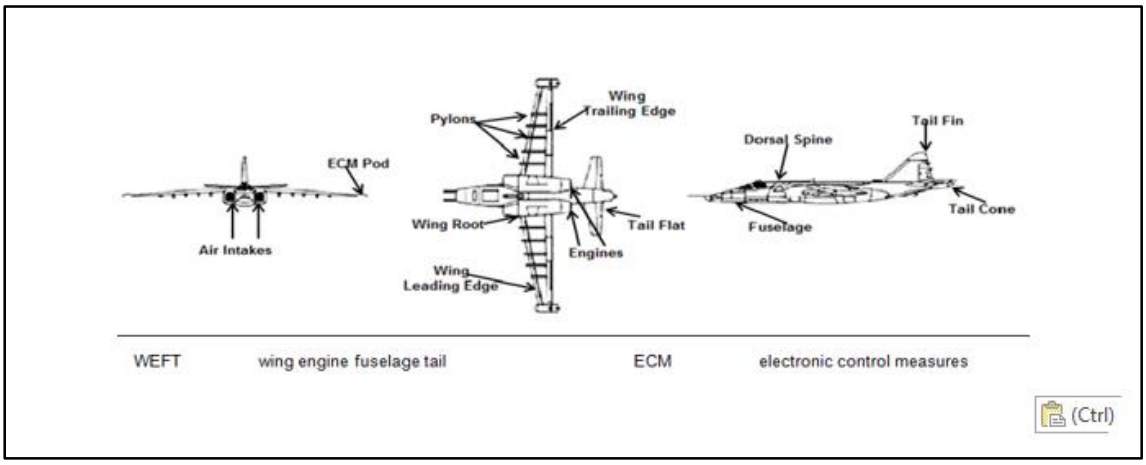

Figure A-1. WEFT Description Features

This appendix list current ground attack, CAS and fighter bomber aircraft that Soldiers should be familiar with. Leadership must ensure that any list used for VACR training remains current and is updated depending on the regional threat information that units receive when deployed see table A-1.

Table A-1. List of Ground Attack, CAS and Fighter Bomber Aircraft

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	***COUNTRY OF ORGIN***
A-10 Thunderbolt II	United States
A-37 Dragon Fly (Cessna)	United States
Alpha Jet	France and Germany
AMX	Italy and Brazil
AV-8 Harrier II	United States, United Kingdom
Draken	Sweden
F-4 Phantom II	United States
F-5 Freedom Fighter/Tiger II/ T-38 Talon	United States
F-16 Fighting Falcon	United States
F/A-18 Hornet	United States
F-35 Joint Strike Fighter	United States
Fantana, Q-5	China
Galeb/ Jastreb (SOKO)	Yugoslavia
Hawk	United Kingdom
Jaguar	France, United Kingdom
KFIR	Israel
L-39 Albatross	Czechoslovakia
Magister CM-170	France
MB-339AN	Italy
MiG-21 Fishbed	Russia
MiG-17 Fresco	Russia
MiG-27 Flogger	Russia
MiG-29 Fulcrum	Russia
Mirage III/5	France
Mirage F1	France

Table A-1. List of Ground Attack, CAS and Fighter Bomber Aircraft (continued)

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	*COUNTRY OF ORGIN*
Orao J-22	United States
SF, 260W	Italy
SU-7B Fittera	Russia
SU-17, 20, 22 Fitter	Russia
SU-24 Fencer	Russia
SU-25 Frogfoot	Russia
Tornado IDS	Italy, Germany, United Kingdom
Viggen AJ-37	Sweden
YAK-28 Brewer	Russia
YAK-38 Forger	Russia

General criteria for each aircraft platform covered in this appendix is provided in the following illustrations. These following illustrations can be used as a basis to form computer aided instruction (CAI) aids that can be distributed to units for platform familiarization. See figures A-2 through A-37 (on pages A-4 through A-39).

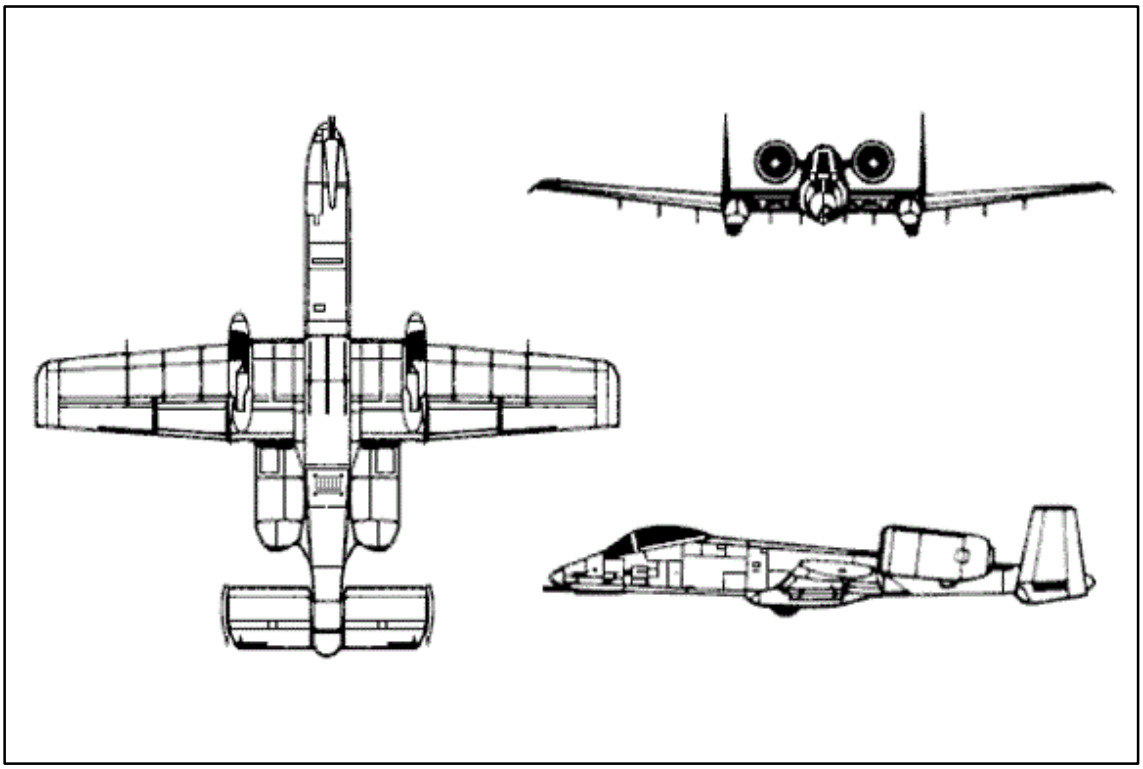

Figure A-2. A-10 Thunderbolt II

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: None, but compares with the Su-25 Frogfoot

Crew: One

Role: Close Air Support, Ground Attack

Armament: Bombs, Rockets, Missiles, and Guns

Dimensions: Length: 53 ft, 4 in (16.23 m), Span: 57 ft, 6 in (17.54 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted on the fuselage, untapered to the wheel pods, and equally tapered from the wheel pods to the blunt, curled under tips. Landing gear pods are under the wings.

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted internally. Small semicircular air intakes and round exhausts are located in the wing roots.

Fuselage: Flattened, oval front section tapered to the rear. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Flats mid- to low-mounted on the fin, equally tapered with blunt tips. Fin is tapered with a blunt tip and a small fairing in the leading edge.

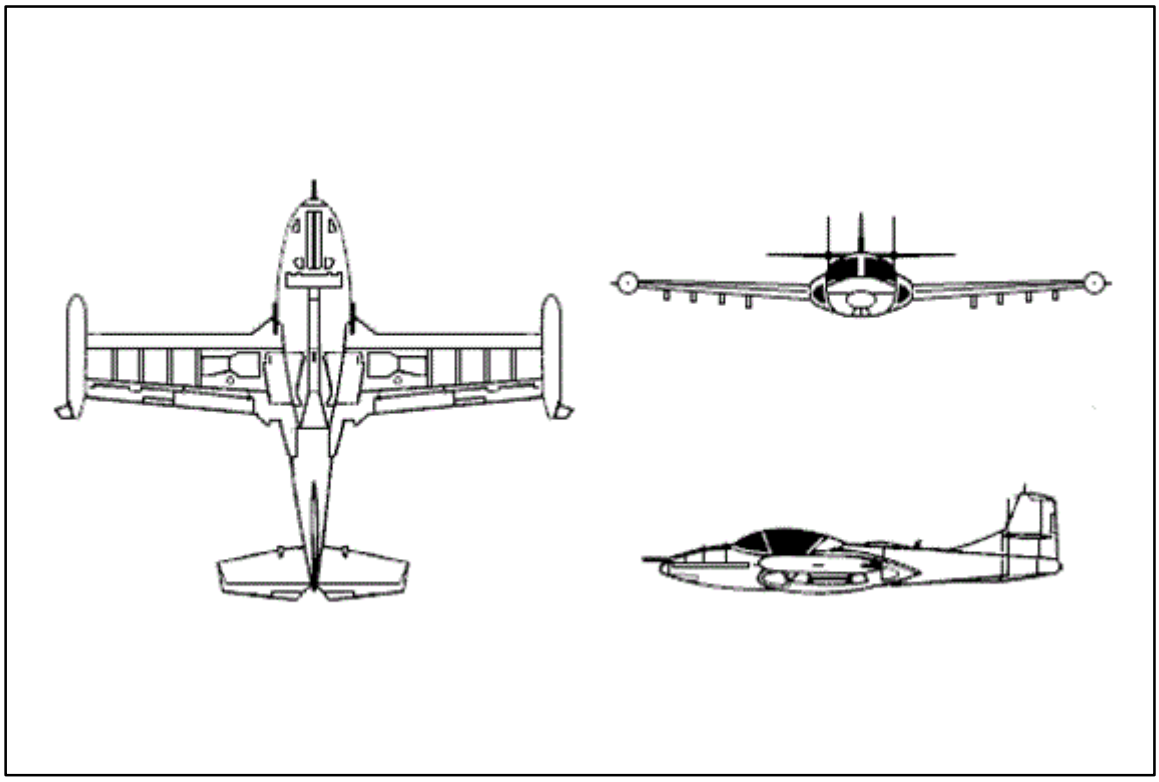

Figure A-3. A-37 Dragon Fly (Cessna)

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: Galeb-Jastreb, M.B.326, M.B.339, Hawk

Crew: Two

Role: Light-attack, forward air control, reconnaissance, observation

Armament: Bombs, rockets, gun pods, mini-gun

Dimensions: Length: 29 ft, 3 in (8.94 m), Span: 33 ft, 9 in (10.32 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, straight leading edge, and slight forward taper in the trailing edge with square tips (generally fuel tanks).

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted internally. Small semicircular air intakes and round exhausts are located in the wing roots.

Fuselage: Flattened, oval front section tapered to the rear. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Flats mid- to low-mounted on the fin, equally tapered with blunt tips. Fin is tapered with a blunt tip and a small fairing in the leading edge.

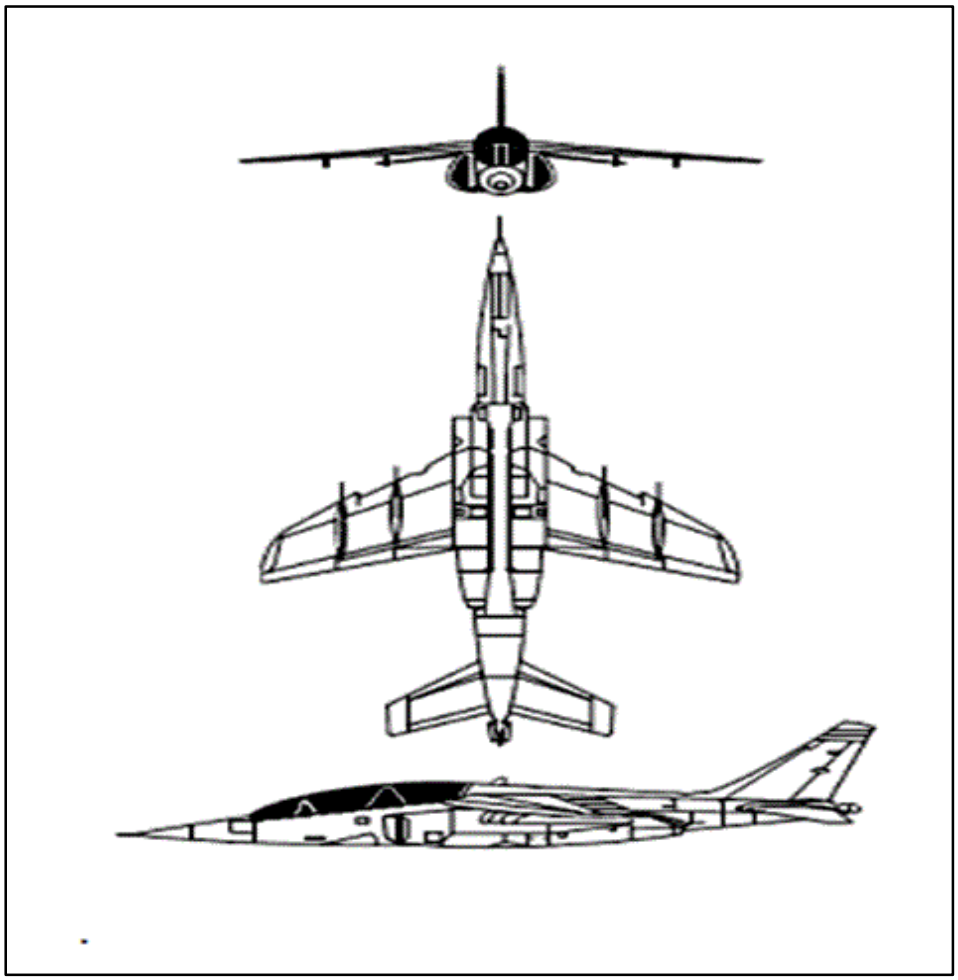

Figure A-4. Alpha Jet (Dassault-Breguet, Dornier)

GENERAL DATA:

Countries of Origin: France, Germany.

Similar Aircraft: Hawk, AMX, Mirage F1, AV-8B Harrier II

Crew: Two

Armament: Gun pods, bombs, rockets, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 40 ft, 3 in (12.3 m), Span: 30 ft (9.14 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, swept-back, and tapered with curved tips and negative slant.

Engine(s): Two alongside the body under the wings. Oval-shaped air intakes forward of the wings' leading edges. Exhausts are at the rear of the wings' trailing edges.

Fuselage: Slender, pointed nose and tail. Two seat cockpit with a bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered tail fin with a clipped tp. Swept-back and tapered tail flats mid-mounted on the body with a negative slant and square tips.

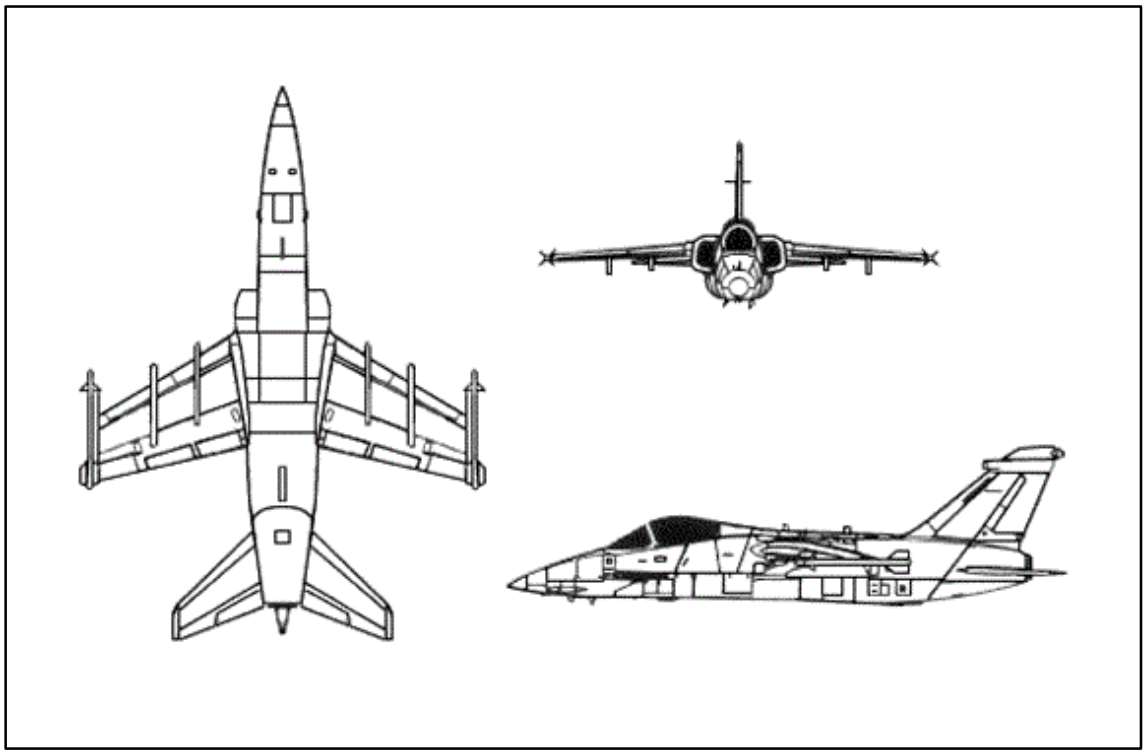

Figure A-5. AMX (Aeritalia, Aermacchi, Embraer)

GENERAL DATA

Countries of Origin: Italy, Brazil.

Similar Aircraft: Alpha Jet, Mirage F1, AV-8B Harrier II.

Crew: One

Role: Light bomber, fighter

Armament: Bombs, cluster bombs, rockets, AAMs, ASMs

Dimensions: Length: 44 ft, 6 in (13.58 m), Span: 29 ft (8.84 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, swept-back, and tapered with square tips (AAMs usually mounted).

Engine(s): One turbofan inside body. Two air intakes forward of the wing roots. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Pointed nose and bubble canopy. Body widens at the air intakes and tapers to the rear section.

Tail: Flats mid-mounted on fuselage, swept-back, and tapered with blunt tips. Swept-back and tapered fin with a blunt tip.

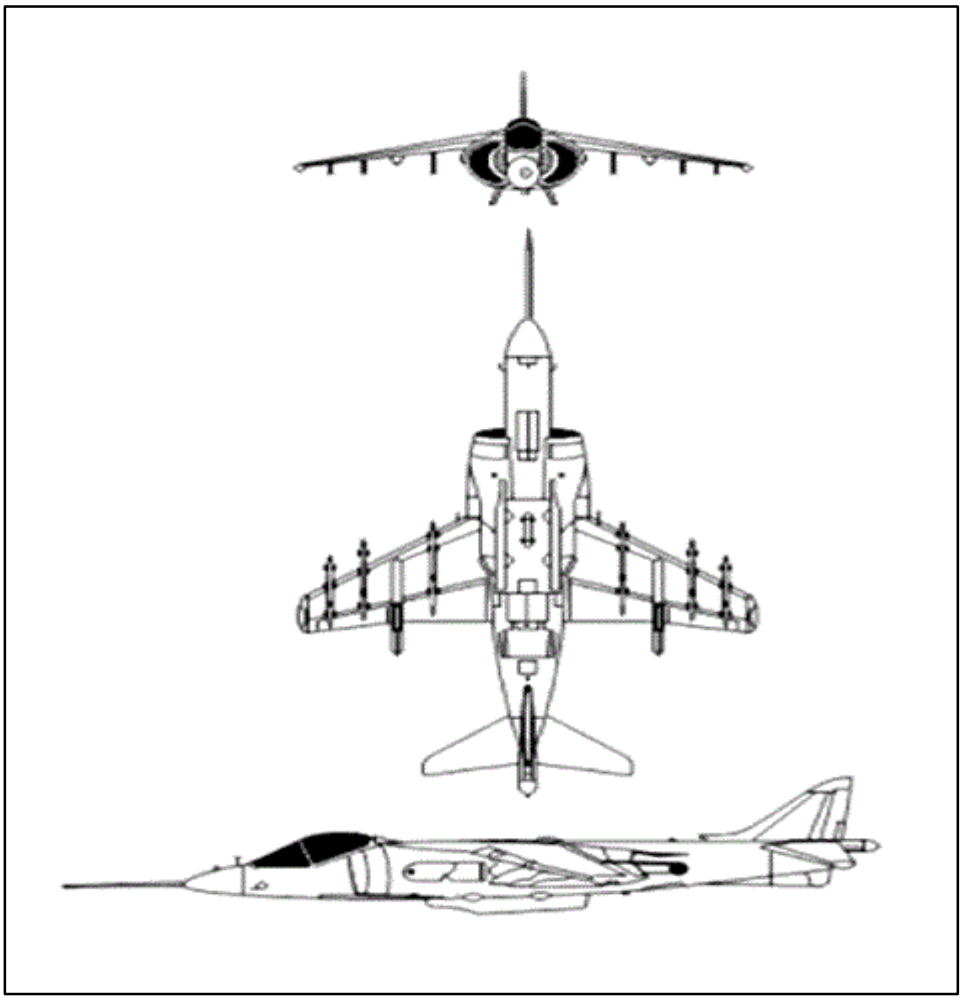

Figure A-6. AV-8B Harrier II

GENERAL DATA

Countries of Origin: USA, UK.

Similar Aircraft: Yak-38 Forger, Mirage F1, AMX.
Crew: One

Role: VSTOL fighter, CAS.

Armament: Cannon, missiles, bombs, rockets, and gun pods.

Dimensions: Length: 46 ft, 4 in (14.13 m), Span: 30 ft, 4 in (9.25 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, swept-back, and tapered, negative slant and blunt tips.

Engine(s): One vectored thrust turbofan mounted in the body. Large semi-circular air intakes that give the body a round appearance from the head-on view.

Fuselage: Thick, rounded, and tapering to a slender tail. Pointed nose and bubble canopy.

Tail: Fin swept-back and tapered with curved tip. Small step in the leading edge. Tail flats high-mounted on fuselage are swept-back with a negative slant and blunt tips. Pointed rear tail cone.

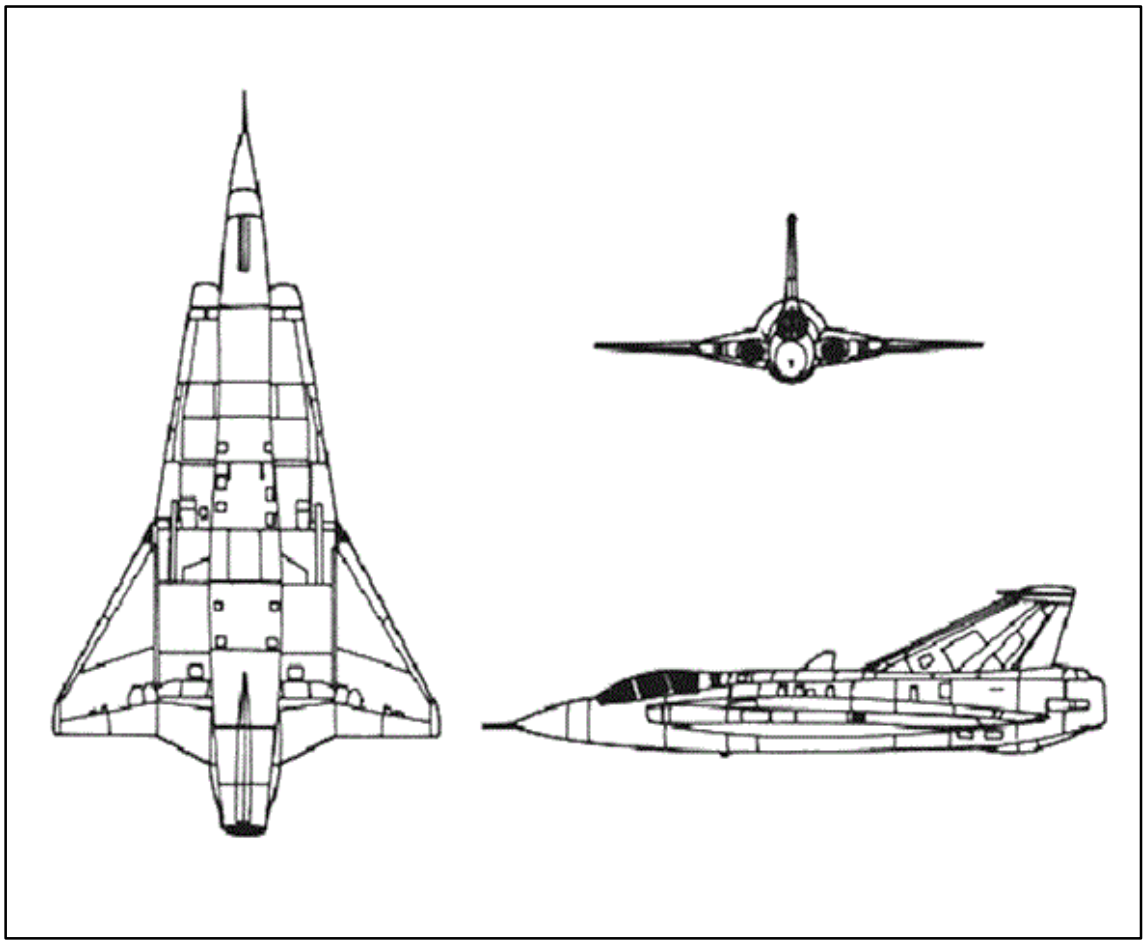

Figure A-7. Saab-35 Draken

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Sweden

Similar Aircraft: Hunter

Crew: One

Role: Fighter-attack, reconnaissance

Armament: Bombs, cannon, rockets, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 50 ft, 4 in (15.5 m), Span: 30 ft, 10 in (9.5 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, double-delta extending from the canopy to the tail section.

Engine(s): One turbojet located inside the body. Oval air intakes in the leading edges of the wing roots. Large, single exhaust.

Fuselage: Tubular body blending into the delta wings. Long, pointed nose and a bubble canopy mounted forward of the air intakes.

Tail: No tail flat. Large, swept-back, tapered tail fin with square tip mounted on the dorsal spine.

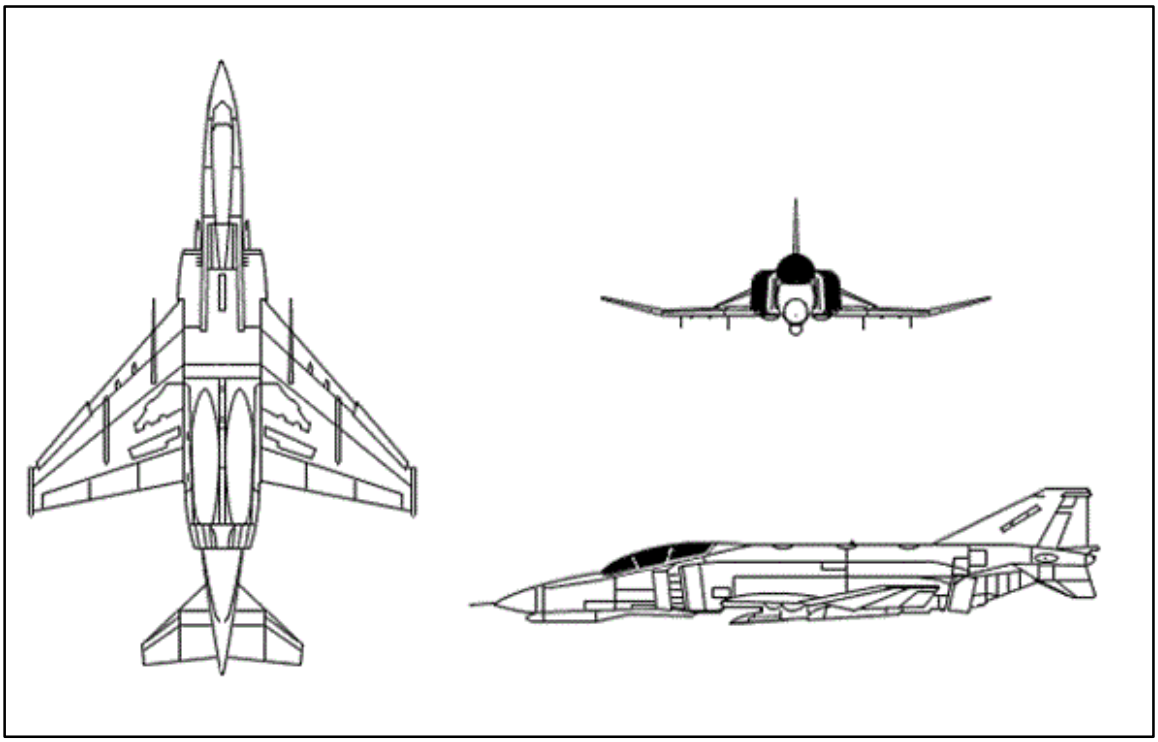

Figure A-8. F-4 Phantom II

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: Jaguar

Crew: Two

Role: Fighter-bomber, CAS, ECM, and Reconnaissance.

Armament: Cannon, Bombs, Rockets, and Missiles

Dimensions: Length: 63ft (18.7 m), Span: 38ft, 5 in (11.77 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, swept-back, and semi-delta with square tips. Positive slanted wing tips. There is a saw tooth in leading edges of the wings.

Engine(s): Two engines inside the body with rectangular air intakes alongside the body in front of the wings. Twin exhausts beneath a large over hanging rear section.

Fuselage: Rectangular midsection, pointed droopy nose, and a bubble cockpit.

Tail: Flats are mid-mounted on the body, delta-shaped with a negative slant sharply back- tapered fin with a square tip.

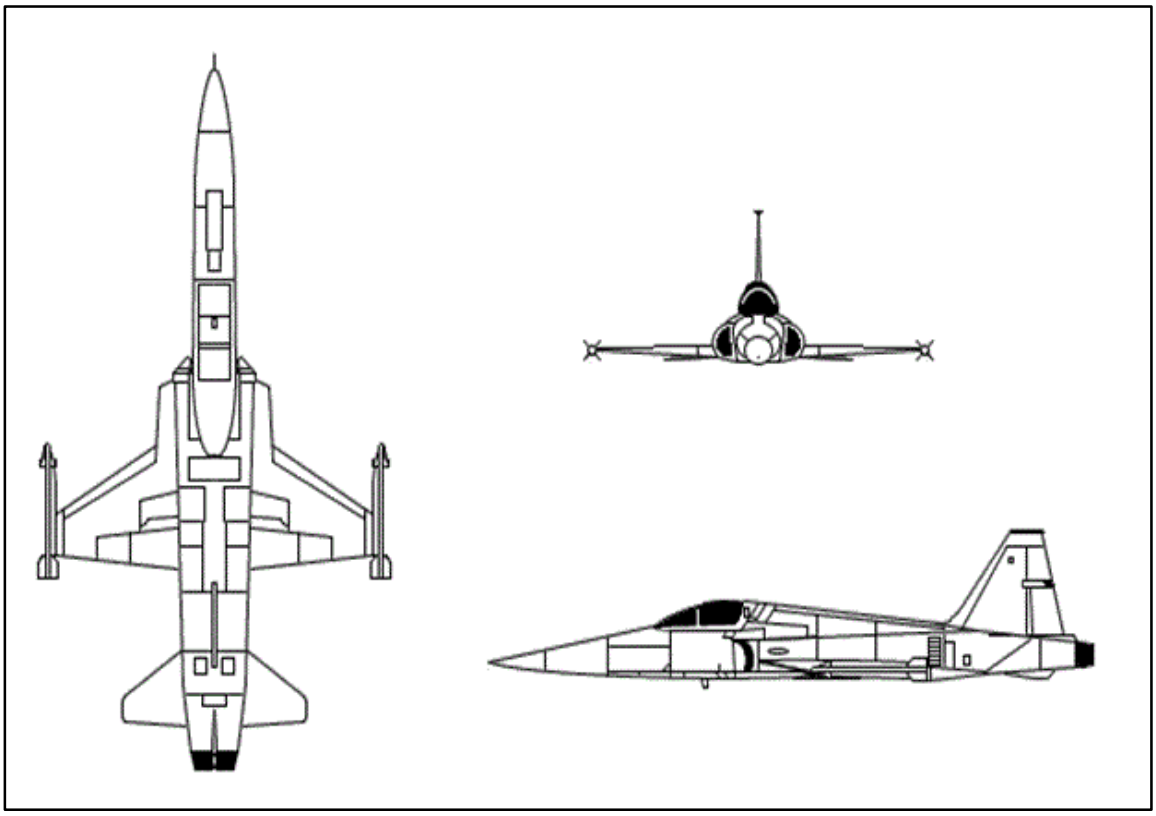

Figure A-9. F-5 Freedom Fighter/Tiger II/T-38 Talon

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: F-104 Starfighter, Hawk, M.B.339, Yak-38 Forger

Crew: F-5F = One; T-38 = Two

Role: Fighter-bomber, CAS

Armament: Cannon, Bombs, Rockets.

Dimensions: Length: 48 ft (14.65 m), Span: 26ft, 8 in (8.14 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, stubby, and unequally tapered. Missile or fuel tanks are normally carried on the square tips.

Engine(s): Two engines inside the body, semicircular air intakes forward of the wing roots. Shotgun exhaust.

Fuselage: Bullet-shaped, long, drooping nose. Bottom is flat from the air intakes to the dual exhausts. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Flats are low mounted and equally tapered. Fin is large and equally Tapered with a square tip.

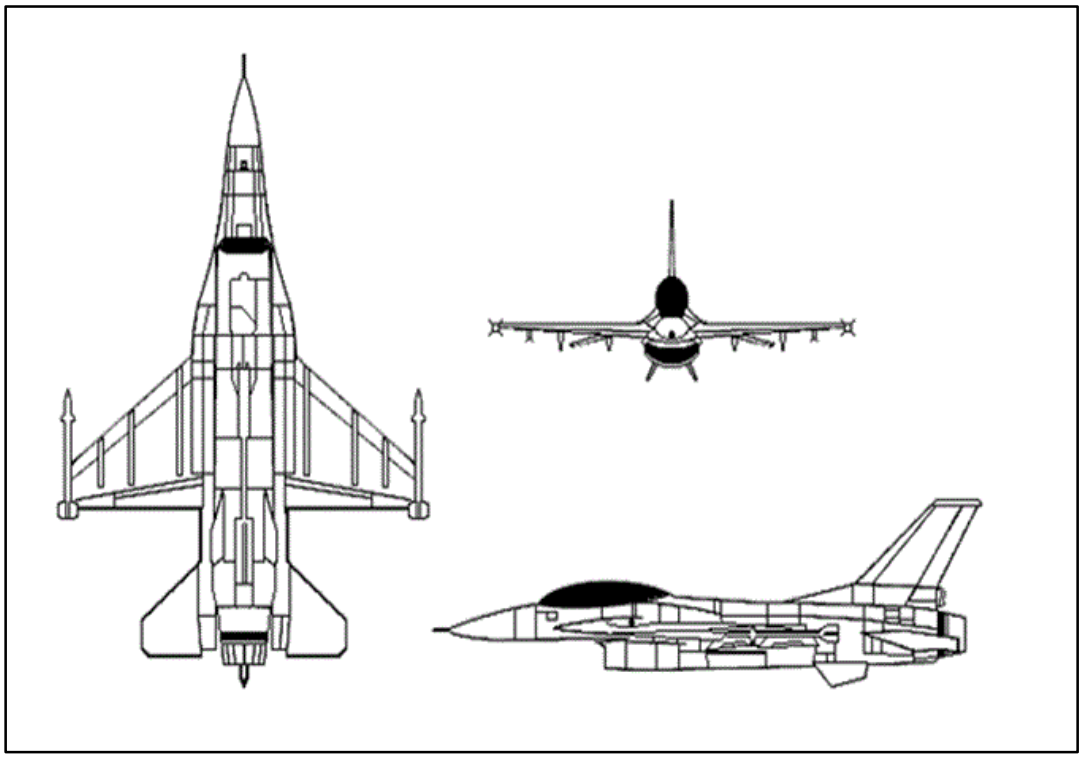

Figure A-10. F-16 Fighting Falcon

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin; USA

Similar aircraft: F/A-18 Hornet, MiG-29 Fulcrum, Mirage F1

Crew: One; F-16B = Two

Role: Multi-role ground-attack/fighter.

Armament: Cannon, Bombs, Missiles.

Dimensions: Length: 47 ft 8 in (14.54 m), Span: 31 ft, (9.46 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, delta-shaped. Missiles are normally mounted at the win tips.

Engine(s): One in the body. Oval air intake under the center of the fuselage. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long, slender body, widens at air intake. Pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept-back, tapered fin with square tip. Flats are mid-mounted on the fuselage, delta-shaped with square tips, and a slight negative slant and has two belly fins.

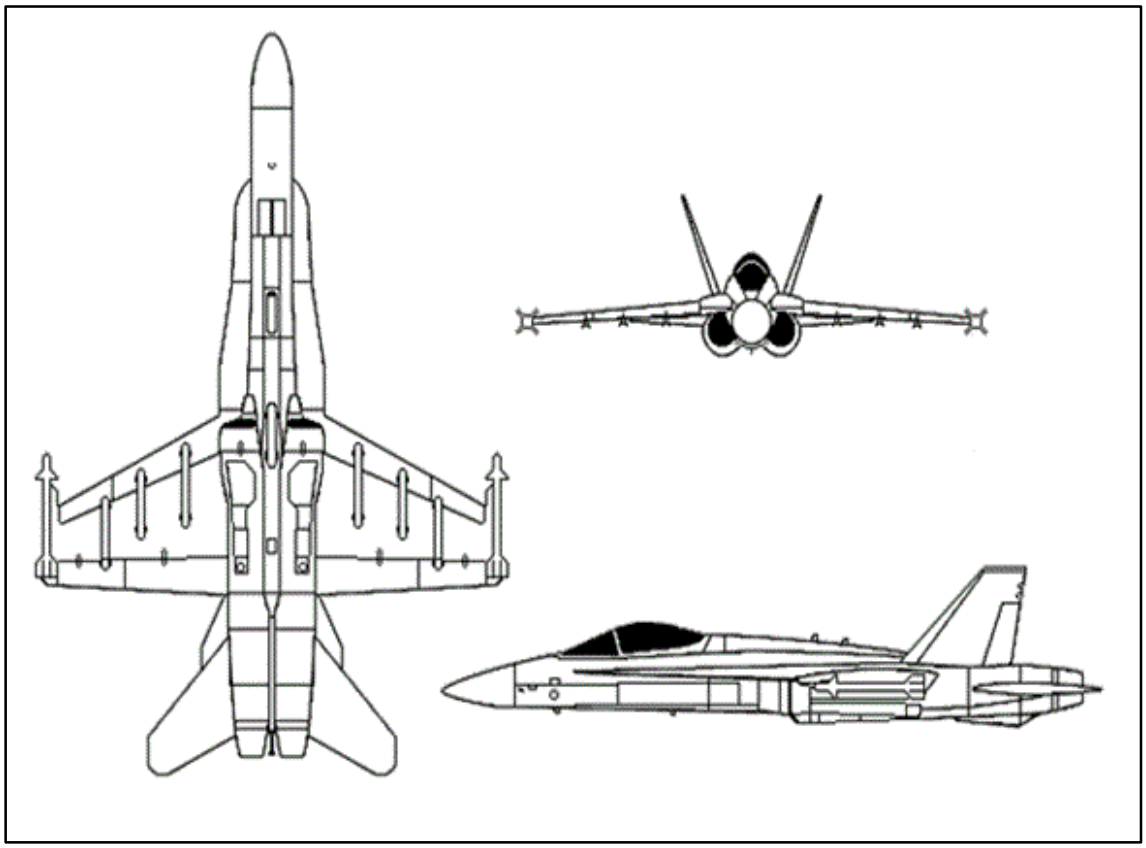

Figure A-11. F/A-18 Hornet

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin-- USA

Similar aircraft: F-16 Fighting Falcon, Mig-29 Fulcrum, Su-27 Flaker, F-15 Eagle.

Crew: One; TF/A-18 = Two

Role: US Marine Corps fighter, strike

Armament: Cannon, Bombs, Missiles, Rockets

Dimensions: Length: 56 ft (17.08 m), Span: 37 ft, 6 in (11.44 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, semi delta with prominent leading edge root extension on sides of fuselage from the wing to the front of the cockpit. Missiles are usually on square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans mounted in the aircraft rear section. Oval air intakes under the wings.

Fuselage: Barrel-shaped with solid, pointed nose. Aircraft widens at the air intakes and tapers to the rear. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept-back, and tapered tail flats mid-mounted on the body. Twin, swept-back, and tapered tail fins mounted forward on the fuselage. Fins have an outward tilt.

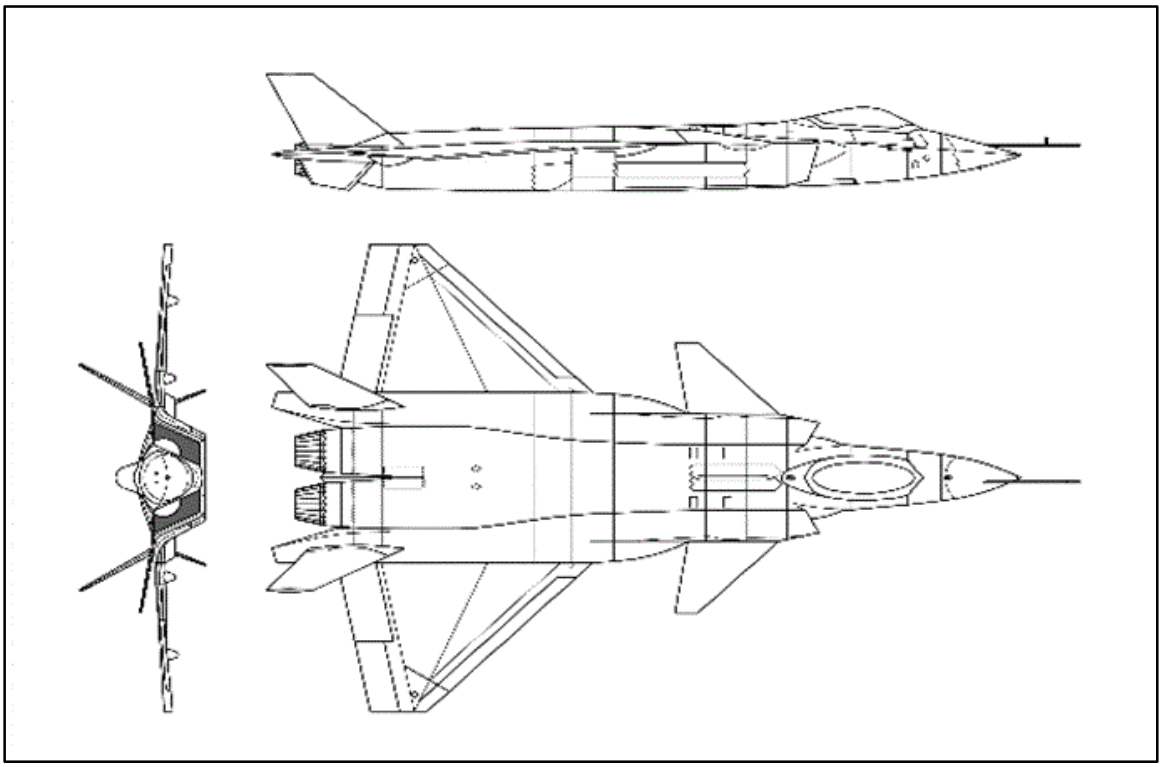

Figure A-12. F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: F-16.

Crew: One

Role: US Marine Corps fighter, strike.

Armament: Cannon, Bombs, Missiles, Rockets.

Dimensions: Length: 51.4 feet (15.67m), Span: 35 feet (10.7m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, semi delta with prominent leading edge root extension on sides of fuselage from the wing to the front of the cockpit. Missiles are usually on square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans mounted in the aircraft rear section. Oval air intakes under the wings.

Fuselage: Barrel-shaped with solid, pointed nose. Aircraft widens at the air intakes and tapers to the rear. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept-back, and tapered tail flats mid-mounted on the body. Twin, swept- back, and tapered tail fins mounted forward on the fuselage. Fins have an outward tilt.

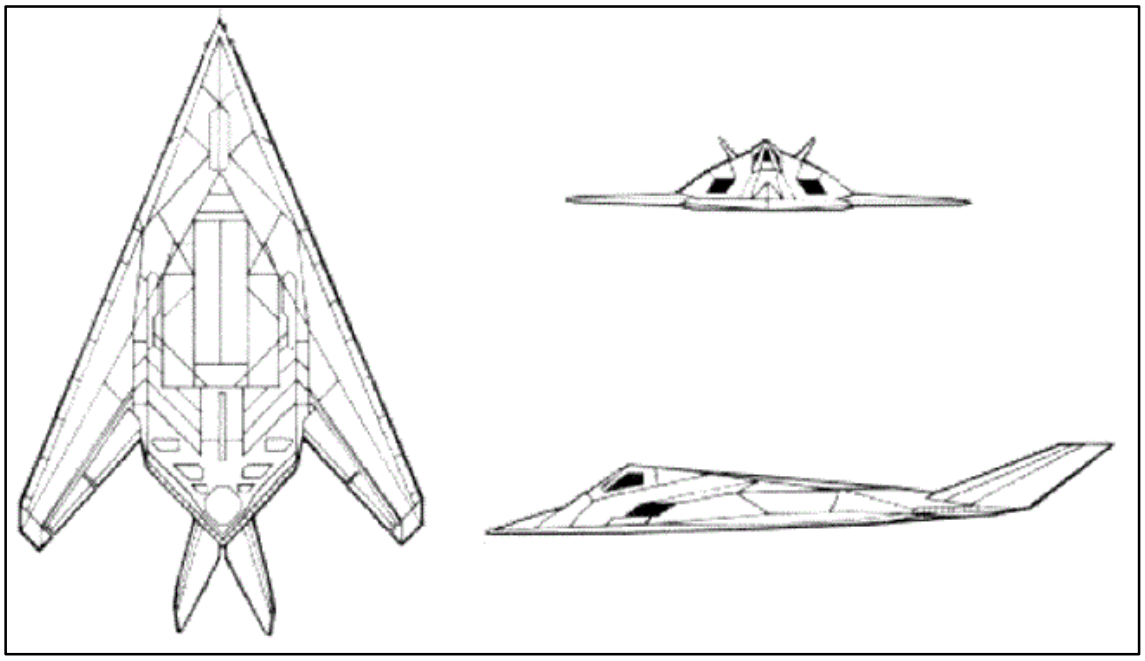

Figure A-13. F-117A Night Hawk

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: None

Crew: One

Role: Defense suppression, precision bombing against high-priority targets.

Armament: Bombs, missiles.

Dimensions: Length: 65 ft 11 in (20.08 m), Span: 43 ft, 4 in (13.2 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, swept-back, and tapered with square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans mounted inside the body. Rectangular, over wing air intakes. Narrow slotted platypus exhausts.

Fuselage: Sharp, pointed nose. Pyramid and faceted appearance. Stepped up cockpit.

Tail: Sharply swept-back and tapered, V-configured tailfins with square tips.

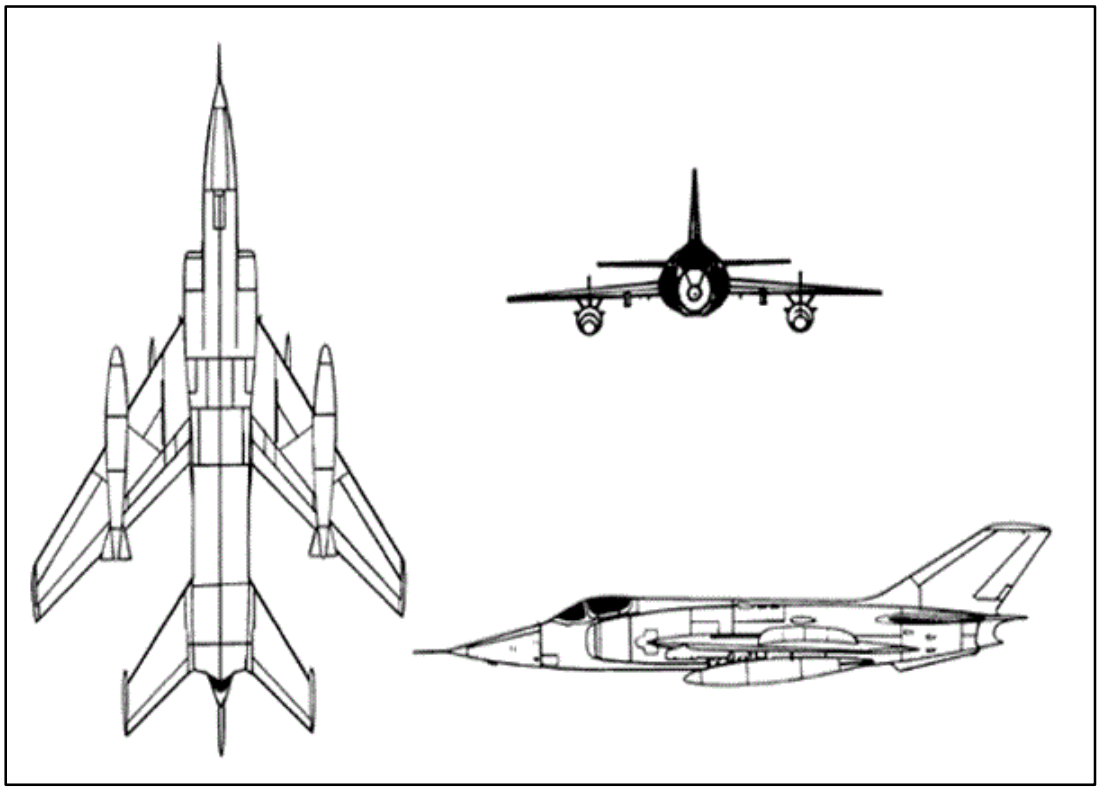

Figure A-14. Fantana, Q-5

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: People's Republic of China

Similar Aircraft: Yak-38 Forger, MirageF1

Crew: One

Role: Fighter-bomber

Armament: Rockets, missiles, bombs

Dimensions: Length: 54 ft, 10 in (16.74 m), Span: 31 ft, 10 in (9.8 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, sharply swept back, and tapered with blunt tips. Wing fences.

Engine(s): Two turbojets are located inside the body. Semicircular air intakes. Two exhausts.

Fuselage: Thick, flattened, and upward taper to the rear section. Bubble canopy. Pointed nose.

Tail: Flats high-mounted on the body, swept-back, and tapered with square tips. Sharply swept-back tail fin with blunt tip.

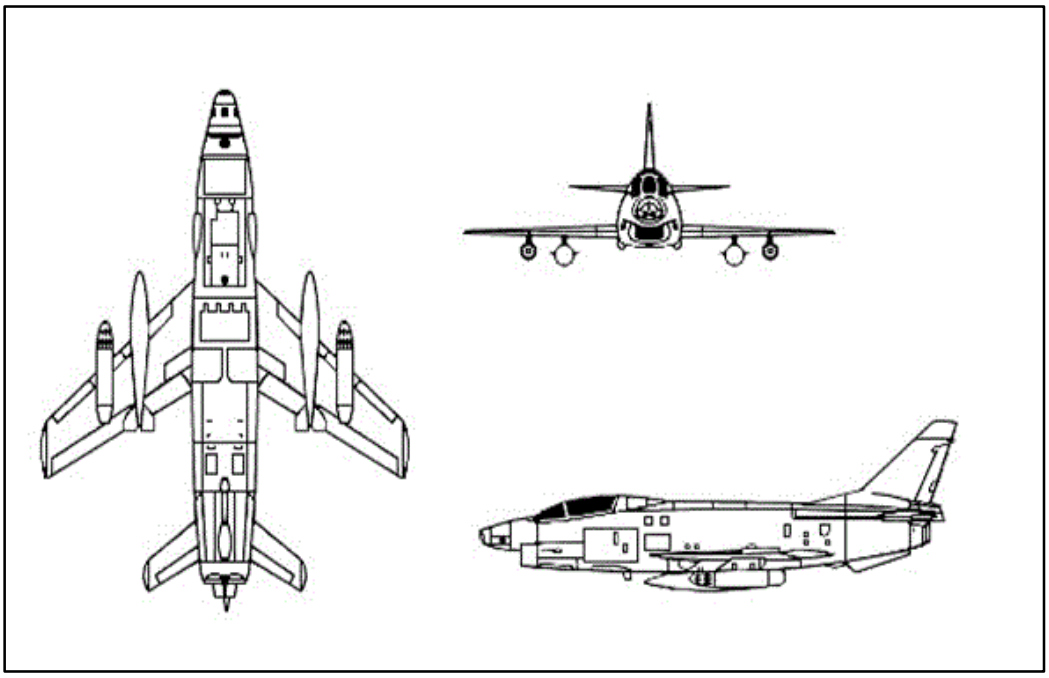

Figure A-15. Soko J-21 Jastreb

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Yugoslavia.

Similar aircraft: M.B. 326, M.B. 339A

Crew: One

Role: Light-attack

Armament: Machine guns, bombs, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 34 ft (10.36 m), Span: 34 ft, 4 in (10.48 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted and slightly tapered. Fuel tanks are generally mounted at the square tips.

Engine(s): One turbojet inside body. Semicircular air intakes alongside the body extending from the rear of, and below, the canopy.

Fuselage: Rounded, tapered to the rear, and round nose. Bubble canopy. Rear of canopy is flush with the dorsal spine.

Tail: Flats low-mounted on the tail fin, equally tapered with square tips. Fin swept- back and tapered with a blunt tip.

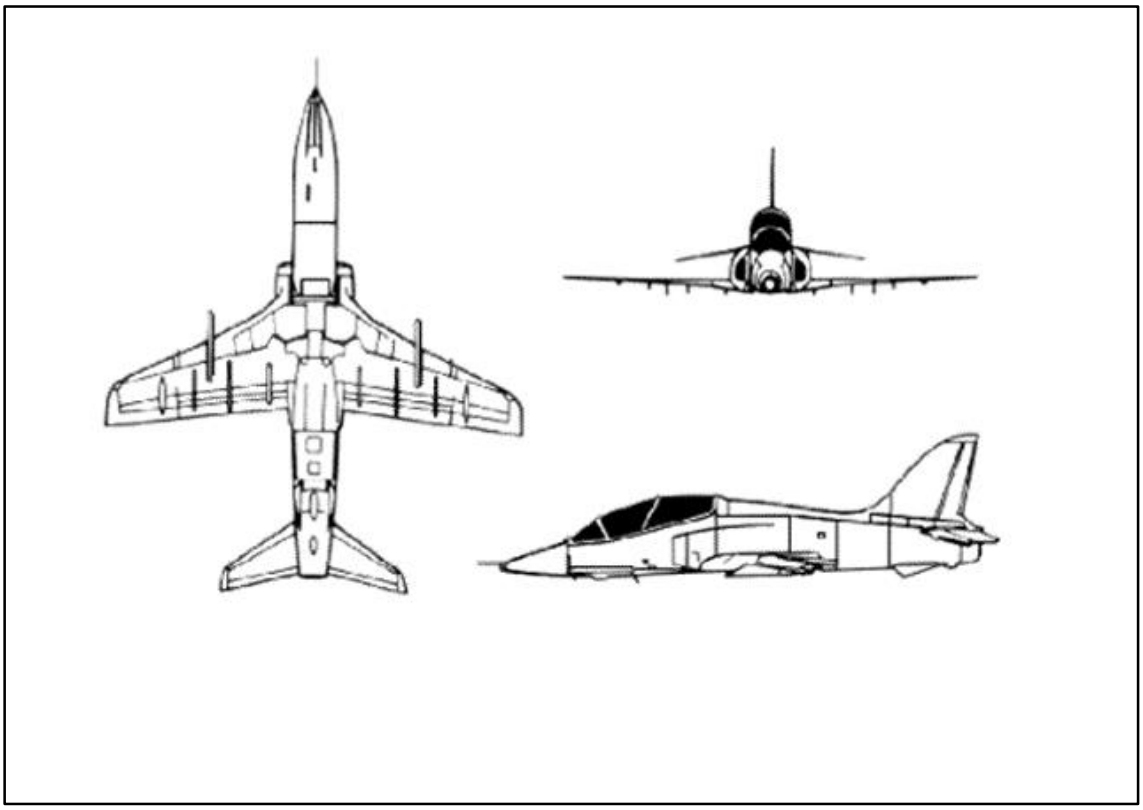

Figure A-16. Hawk

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: UK

Similar aircraft: Alpha Jet, M.B.326, AMX, F-5 Freedom Fighter

Crew: Two

Role: Light-attack, trainer

Armament: Bombs, Gun Packs, Rockets

Dimensions: Length: 39 ft (11.94 m), Span: 31 ft, (9.42 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, swept-back, and tapered with curved tips.

Engine(s): One turbofan located inside the body. Semicircular air intakes alongside the body forward of the wing roots. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Club-shaped with pointed nose and a taper to the rear. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Flats are high-mounted on the fuselage, swept-back, and tapered. Swept-back and tapered fin with a curved tip.

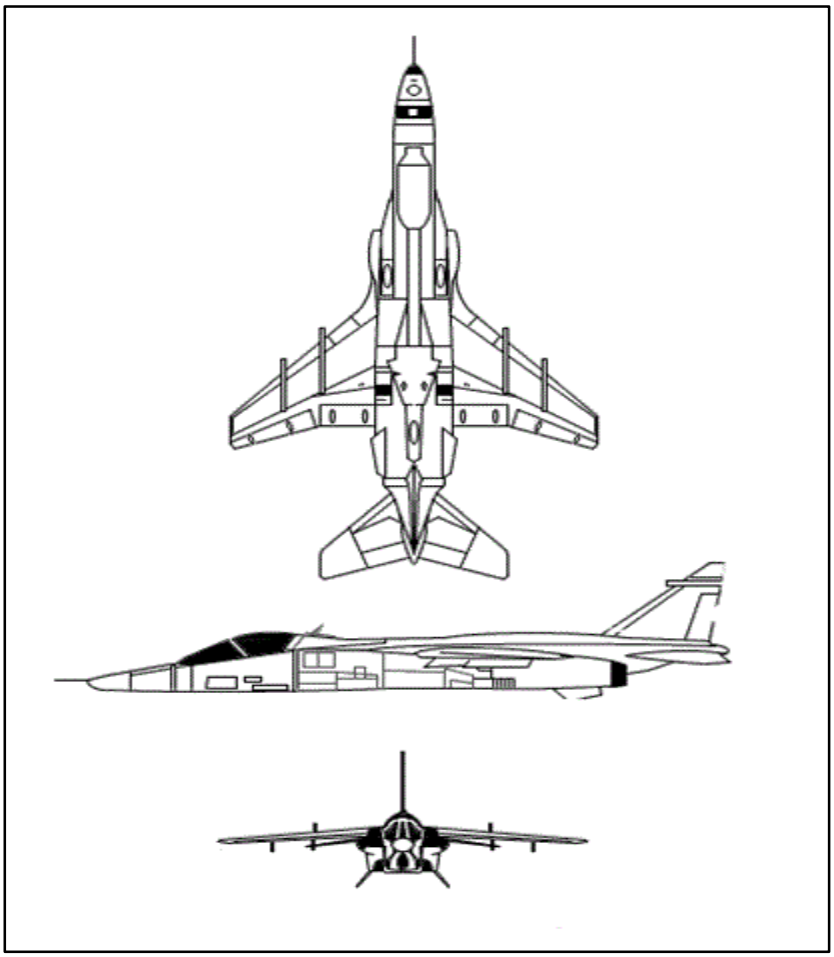

Figure A-17. Jaguar (Breguet)

GENERAL DATA:

Countries of Origin: France, UK

Similar aircraft: F-4 Phantom II, MiG-27 Flogger, AMX

Crew: One; trainer = Two

Role: Strike, fighter, trainer

Armament: Cannon, rockets, bombs, and missiles

Dimensions: Length: 51 ft (15.54 m), Span: 28 ft (8.54 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, swept-back, and modified delta with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans mounted to the rear of the cockpit. Rectangular air intakes on sides of cockpit. Engine exhausts show prominently under the forward portion of the tail.

Fuselage: Long, pointed, chiseled nose. Body widens at the air intakes rectangular to the exhausts. Overhanging tail section. Two belly fins. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Tail flats and fin are swept-back and tapered with square tips. Flats are mid- mounted on the fuselage with a negative slant.

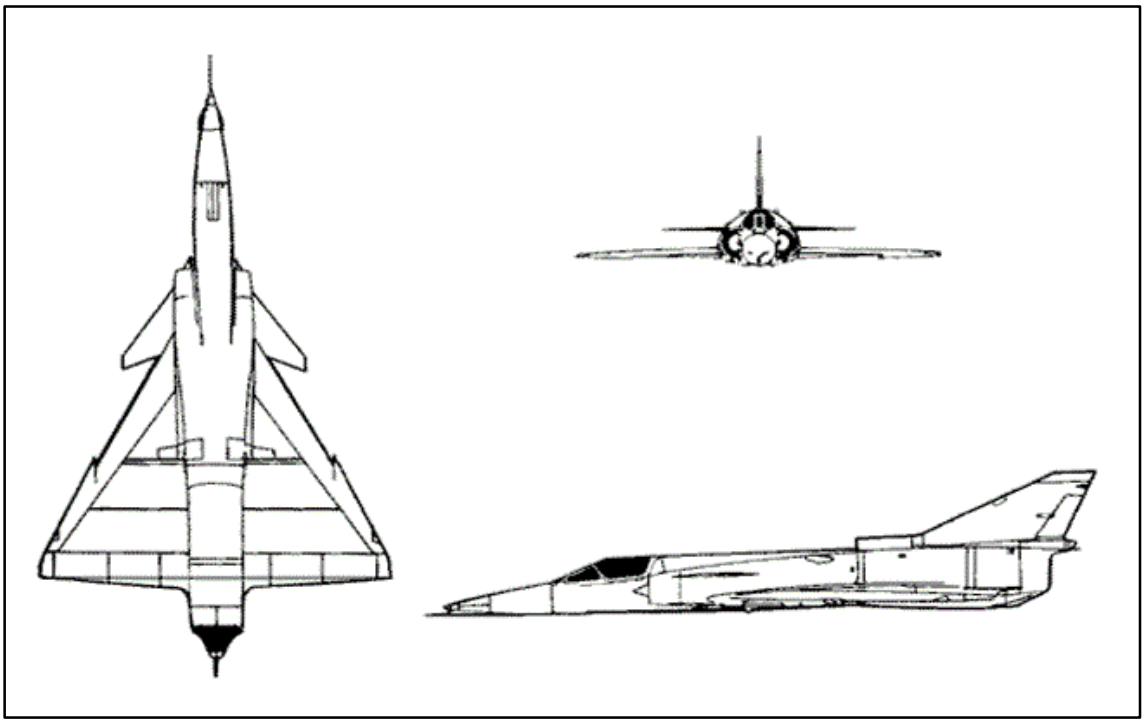

Figure A-18. F-21/IAI Kfir

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Israel

Similar aircraft: Mirage III/5, Mirage 2000, Viggen

Crew: One; trainer = Two

Role: Ground-attack, interceptor.

Armament: 30-mm cannons, missiles, bombs, rockets.

Dimensions: Length: 53 ft 8 in (16.36 m), Span: 27 ft (8.24 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, delta-shaped with a saw tooth in the landing edges. Small canards are mounted on the air intakes.

Engine(s): One turbojet inside fuselage. Semi-circular air intakes alongside the fuselage. Large single exhaust.

Fuselage: Tube-shaped with long, solid, pointed nose. Body widens at the air intakes. Bubble canopy flush with the spine.

Tail: No tail flats. Fin is swept-back and tapered with a prominent step in the leading edge.

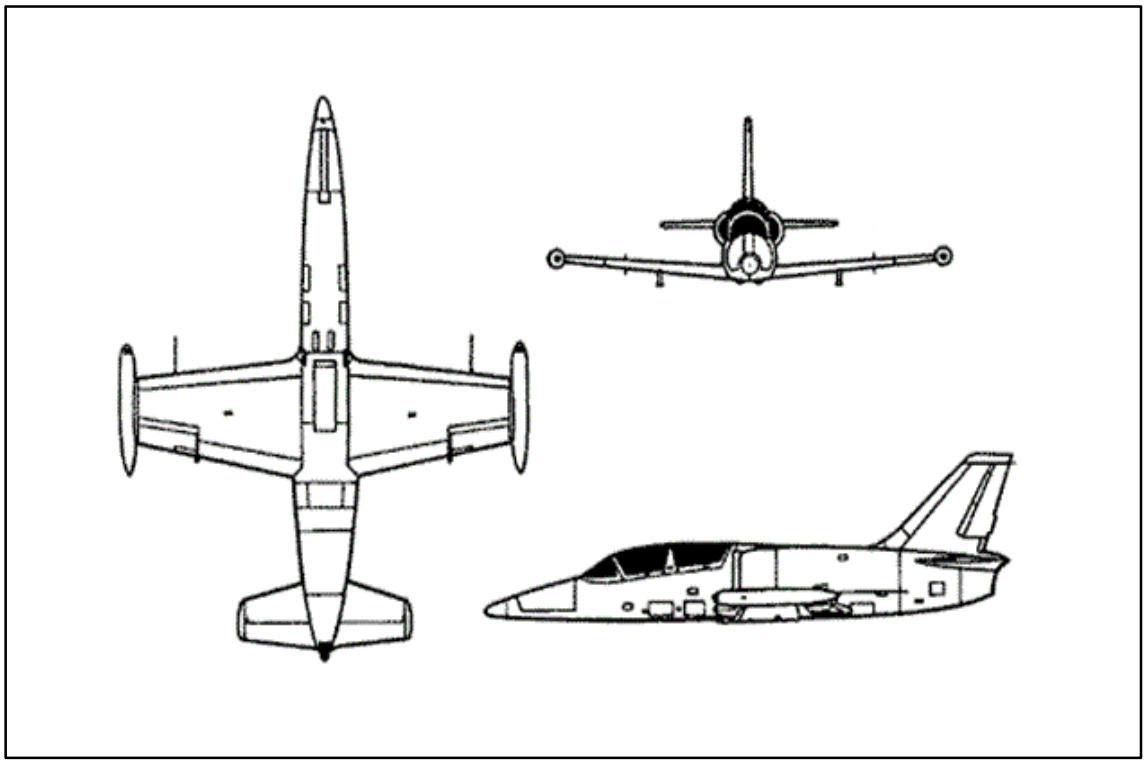

Figure A-19. L-39 Albatross

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Czechoslovakia.

Similar aircraft: Galeb/Jastreb, Hawk.

Crew: Two

Role: Trainer, light attack

Armament: Pod-mounted gun pack, bombs, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 39 ft 8 in (12.1 m), Span: 31 ft, (9.4 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, equally tapered with wing tip tanks.

Engine(s): One turbofan inside body. Air intakes are semicircular and high-mounted on the fuselage aft of the cockpit. Small single exhaust.

Fuselage: Tube-shaped, tapering to the front and the rear. Pointed nose and bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered fin with a blunt tip. Flats are high-mounted on the fuselage equally tapered with blunt tips.

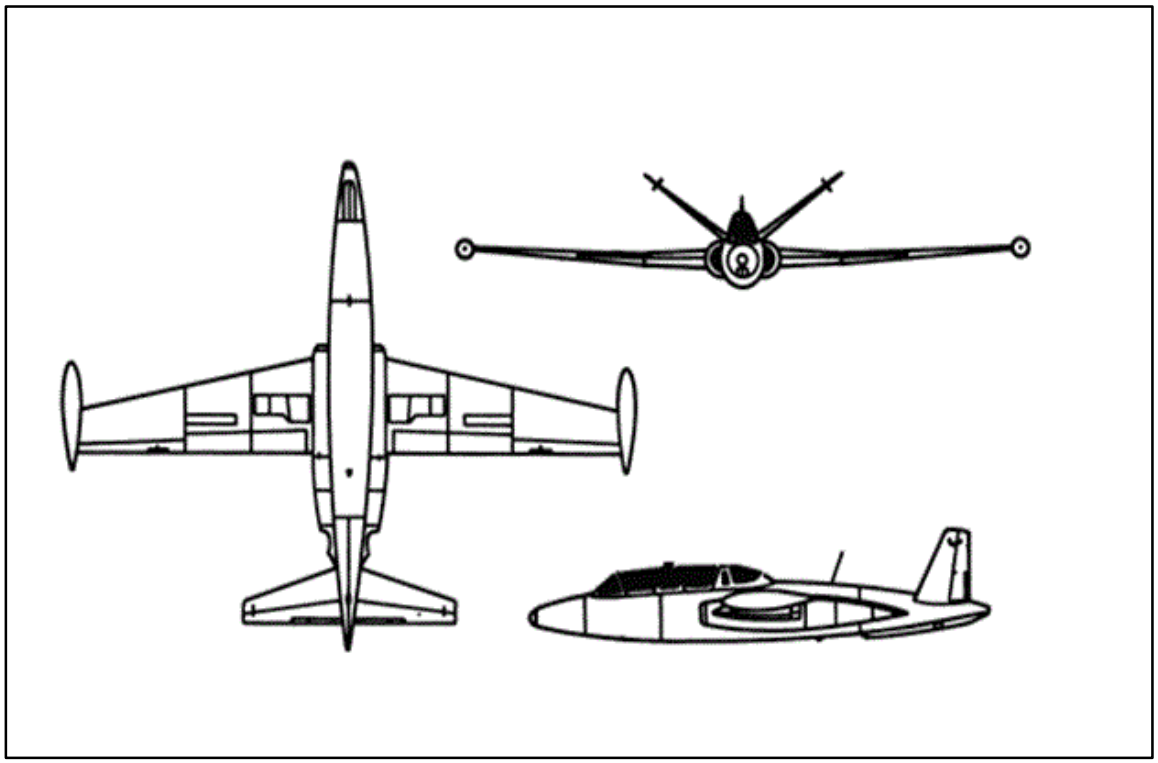

Figure A-20. Magister CM-170

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France.

Similar aircraft: M.B. 337.

Crew: Two

Role: Light attack, trainer

Armament: Missiles, bombs, rockets, machine guns

Dimensions: Length: 33 ft (10.06 m), Span: 37 ft, 5 in (11.4 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted and back-tapered. Fuel tanks are usually at the square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted on sides of fuselage. Semicircular air intakes mounted in the wing roots. Small exhausts located just forward of the tail section.

Fuselage: Slender, tubular, and tapered at the rear. Rounded nose and long, bubble canopy.

Tail: V-shaped tail fins that also serve as tail flats, back-tapered with blunt tips.

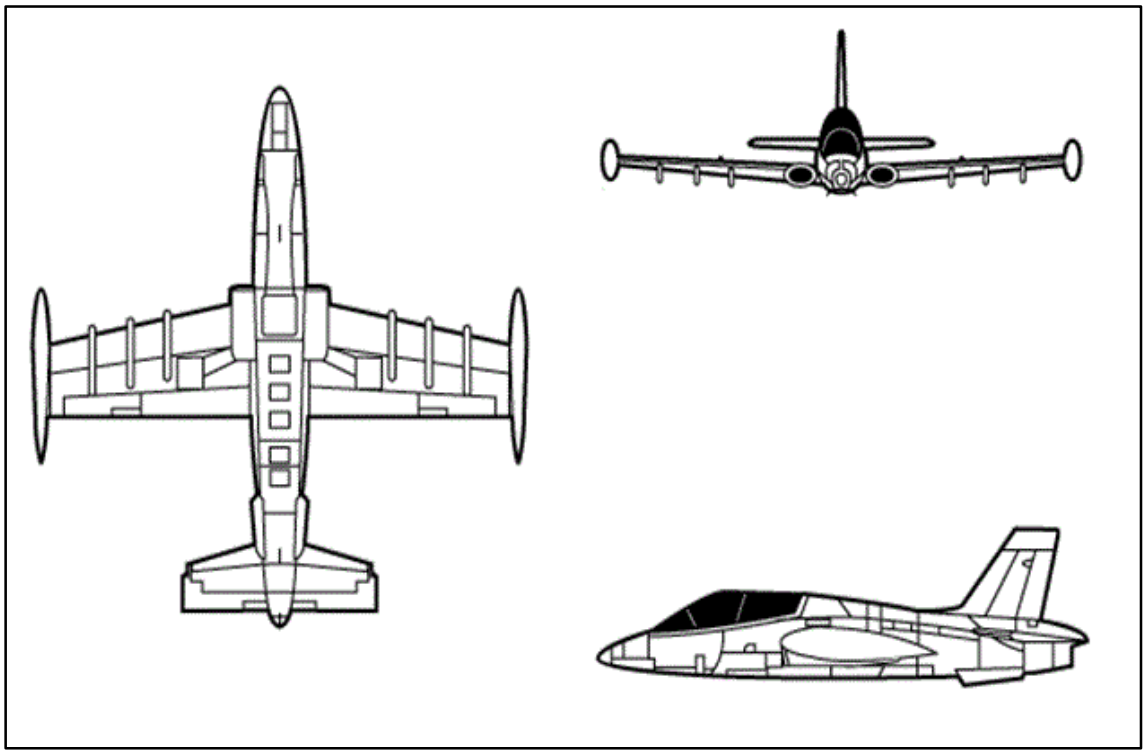

Figure A-21. MB-339AN

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Italy

Similar aircraft: Galeb'Jastreb, Hawk, Dragonfly

Crew: Two; 339K = One

Role: Trainer, ground-attack, ECM.

Armament: Bombs, gun pods, minigun, missiles, rockets.

Dimensions: Length: 36 ft (10.98 m), Span: 35 ft, 8 in (10.86 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted with back-tapered leading edge and straight trailing edge. Positive slant. Fuel tanks are usually at the square tips.

Engine(s): One turbojet inside the body. Oval air intakes in wing roots. Single exhaust protrudes past tail.

Fuselage: Tubular, tapered to the front and to the rear. Long, bubble canopy and a curved dorsal spine.

Tail: Flats high-mounted on the fuselage with tapered leading edges and blunt tips. Fin is swept-back and tapered with a blunt tip.

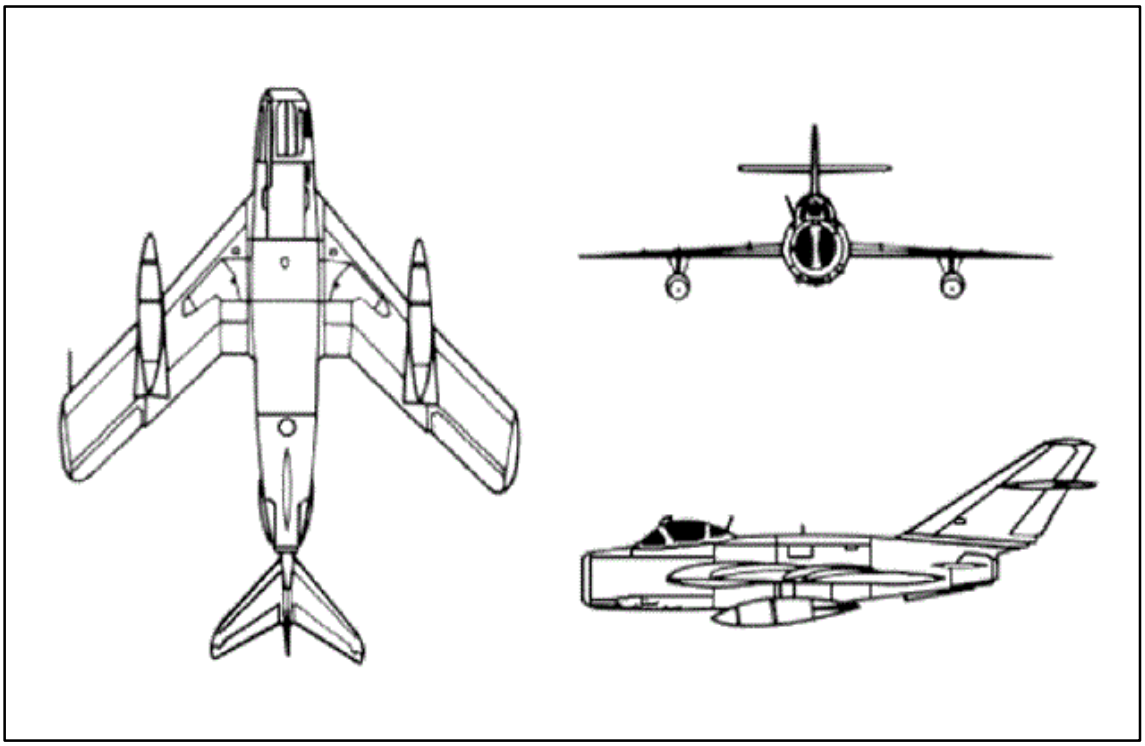

Figure A-22. MiG–17 Fresco

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR).

Similar aircraft: MiG-19 Farmer, Su-17 Fittler, MiG –21 Fishbed.

Crew: One

Role: Fighter-bomber

Armament: Three 23-mm cannons, bombs, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 36 ft, 5 in (11.1 m), Span: 31 ft, 7 in (9.46 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, swept-back, and tapered with blunt tips. Wide wing roots.

Engine(s): One turbojet inside the body, round air intake in the nose. Single small exhaust.

Fuselage: Short, thick, cigar-shaped, tapered to the rear. Blunt nose and bubble canopy.

Tail: Fin is swept-back, tapered fin with rounded tip. Flats are high-mounted on the Tail fin, swept-back, and tapered. Flats and fin overhang the exhaust.

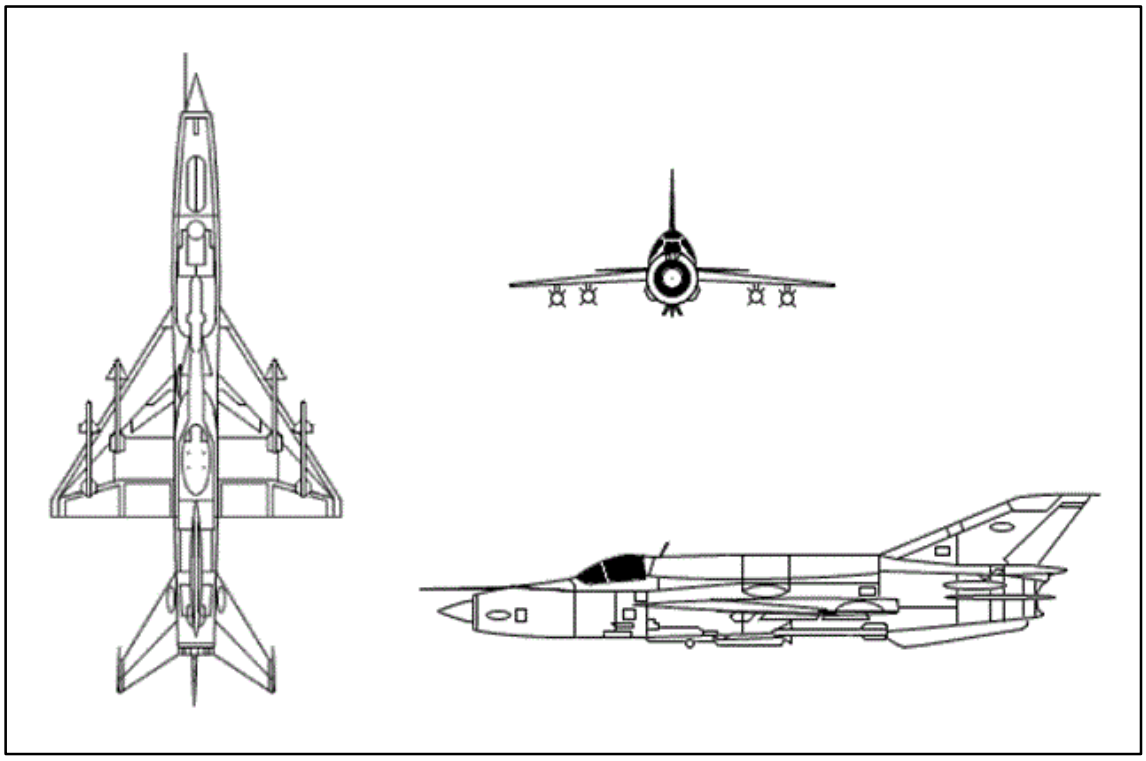

Figure A-23. MiG–21 Fishbed

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar aircraft: Fitters, all models, Mirage III/5

Crew: One; MiG-21U Mongol = Two

Role: Ground attack, interceptor, trainer

Armament: Cannon, missiles, rockets, and bombs

Dimensions: Length: 51 ft, 8 in (15.54 m), Span: 23 ft, 5 in (7.16 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, delta wing with small square tips.

Engine(s): One turbojet inside the body. Small round air intake in the nose. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long, tubular body with a blunt nose and bubble canopy. One belly fin under the rear section. Large dorsal spine, flush with the canopy.

Tail: Fin swept back and tapered fin with square tip. Flats are mid mounted on the body, swept back, and tapered with tapered with square tips.

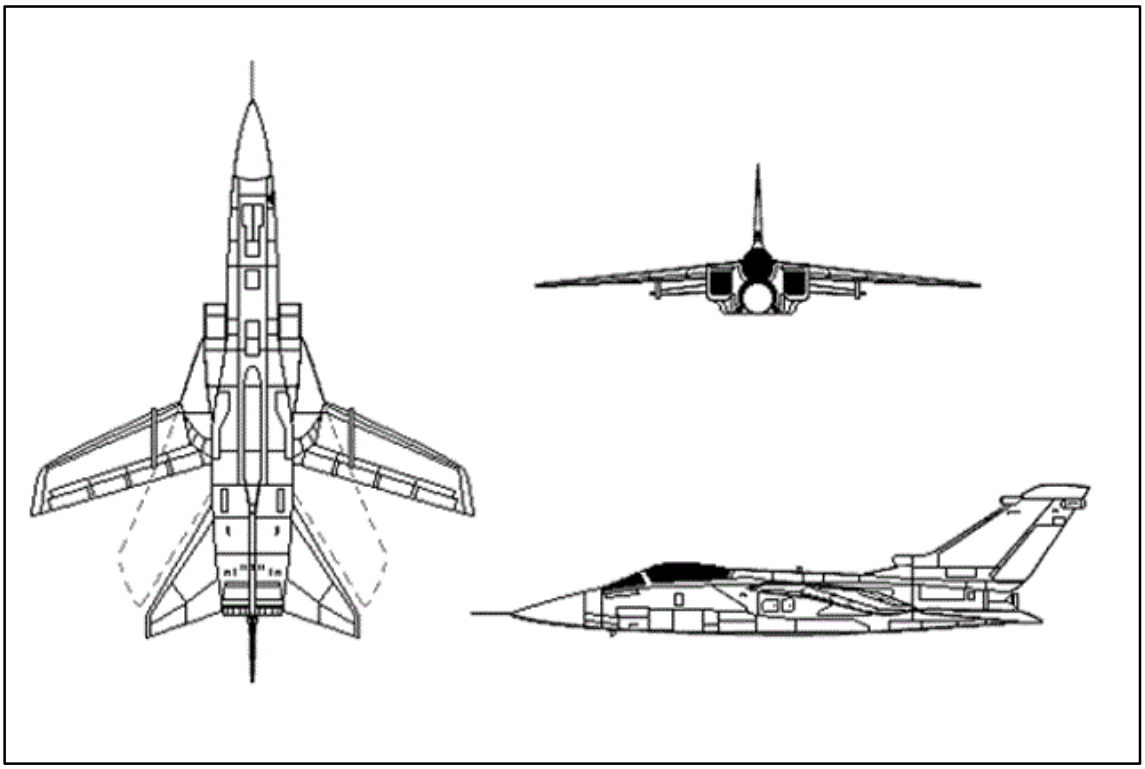

Figure A-24. MiG–27 Flogger

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar aircraft; Mig-23 Flogger B/E/G, Tornado, Su-24 Fencer, Mirage F1, Jaguar

Crew: One

Role: Ground-attack, fighter

Armament: Cannon, bombs, missiles, and rockets

Dimensions: Length: 55 ft (16.6 m), Span: 46 ft, 9 in (14.26 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, variable, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips.

Engine(s): One inside the body. Rectangular box-like air intakes forward of the wing roots. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long and tubular, except where air intakes give a box-like appearance. Long downward sloping, sharply pointed nose. Stepped canopy. Large, swept back and tapered belly fin under the rear section.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered tail fin with curved dorsal in leading edge and angular tip. Swept back and tapered flats high mounted on the fuselage with angular tips.

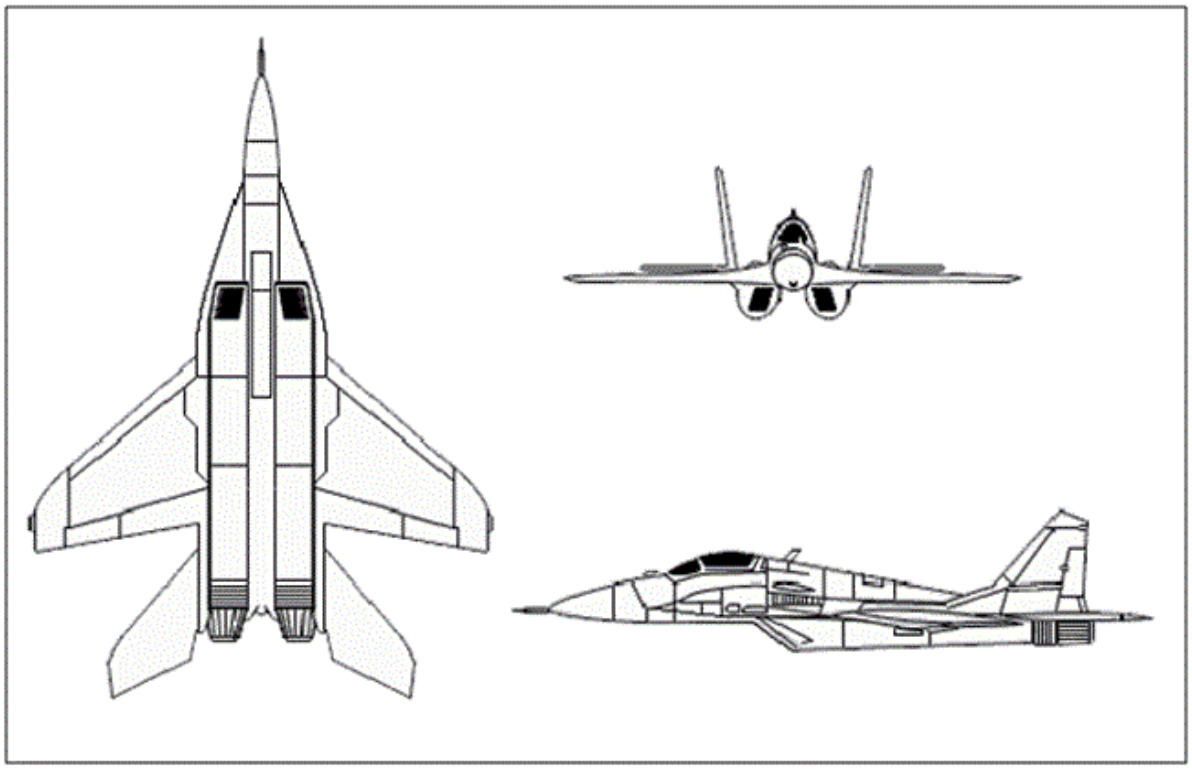

Figure A-25. MiG–29 Fulcrum

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR).

Similar aircraft: F/A-18 Hornet, F-16 Fighting Falcon, F-15 Eagle, Su-27 Flanker

Crew: One

Role: Attack, Counter air fighter

Armament: Missiles. 30-mm gun

Dimensions: Length: 50 ft 10 in (15.6 m), Span: 33 ft, 7 in (10.26 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Swept-backed and tapered with square tips. LERXs are wide and curved down to the front. LERX begins on the nose below the mid-mount point, and the wings' trailing edges end at a high mounted point.

Engine(s): One in the body. Oval air intake under the center of the fuselage. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long slender body that widens at air intake. Pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back, tapered fin with square tip. Flats are mid mounted on the fuselage, delta shaped with square tips and a slight negative slant. Two belly fins.

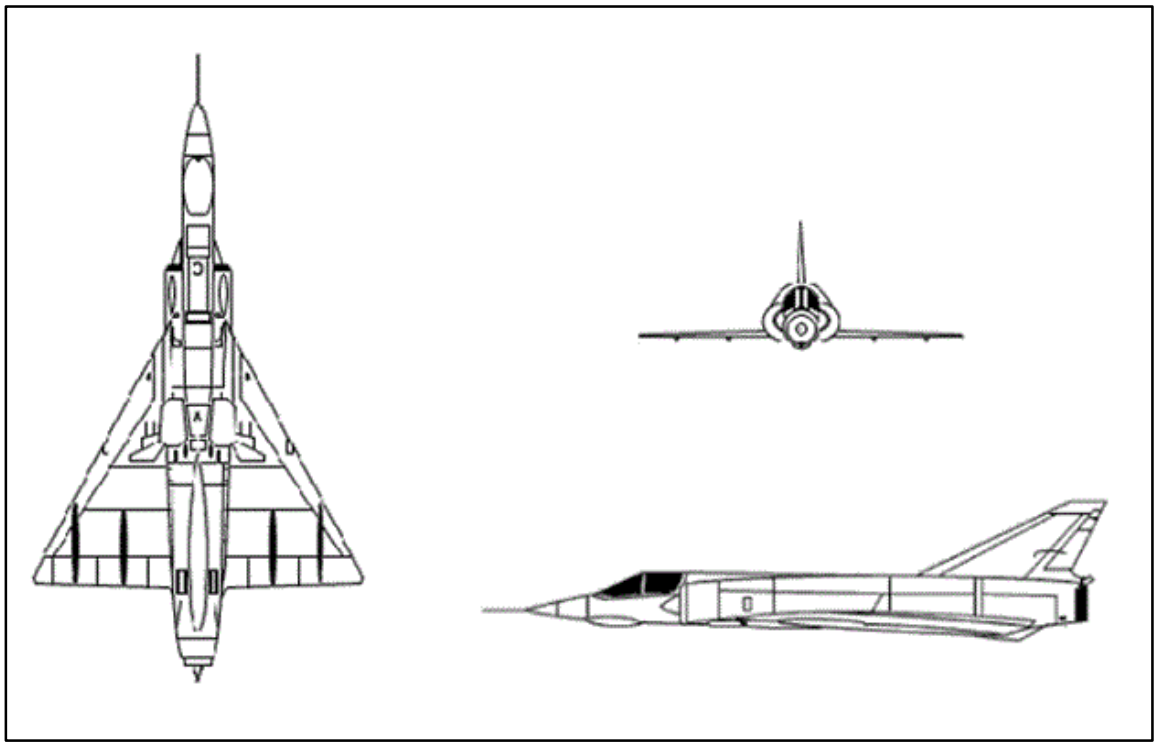

Figure A-26. Mirage III/5

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France

Similar aircraft: Kfir, Viggen, MiG-21 Fishbed, Fantan A

Crew: One; Trainer = Two

Role: Ground-attack, fighter, reconnaissance

Armament: 30-mm cannon, Bombs, Rockets

Dimensions: Length: Mirage III: 49 ft 3 in (15.02 m), Span: 27 ft, (8.24 m); Mirage 5: 51ft (15.55m), Span: 27 ft, (8.24 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low-mounted, delta wing with pointed tips.

Engine(s): One turbojet inside fuselage. Semicircular air intakes are forward of the wing roots below the canopy fuselage. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long, slender, and tubular with a pointed nose and a bubble cockpit.

Tail: Large swept-back, and tapered tail fin with square tip. No tail flats.

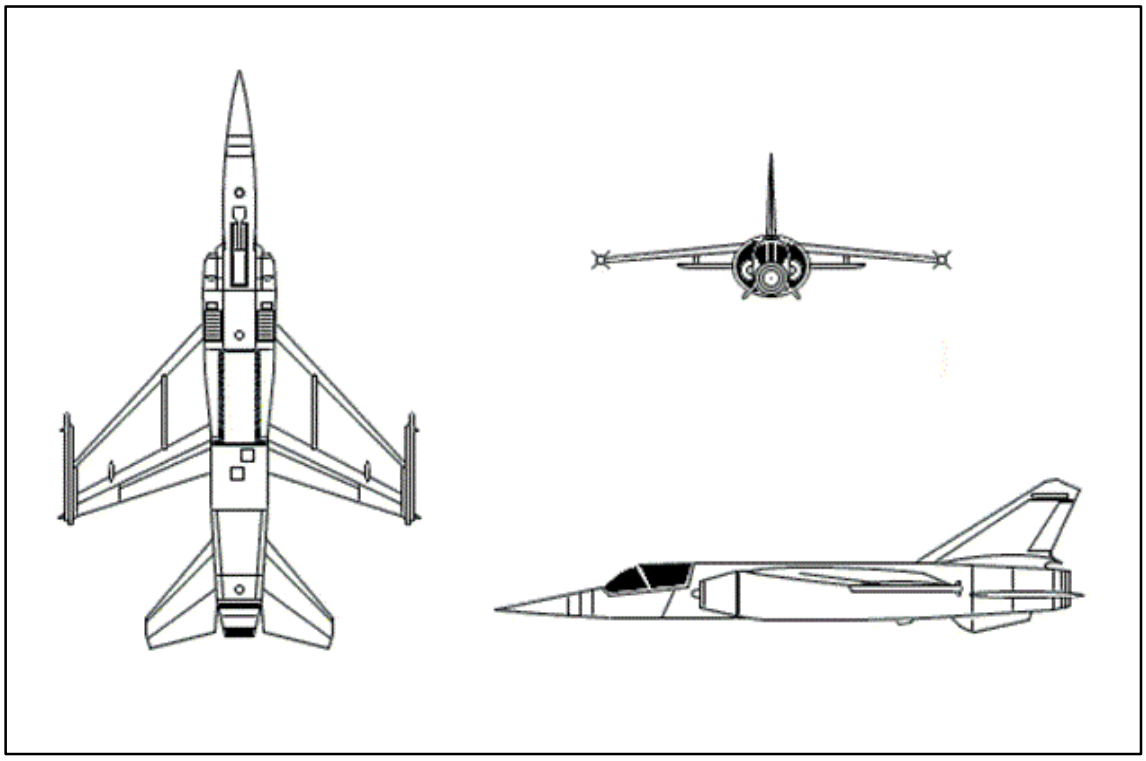

Figure A-27. Mirage FI

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France

Similar aircraft: AV-8B Harrier II, Fantan A

Crew: One; Trainer = Two

Role: Attack, fighter, reconnaissance

Armament: Two 30-mm cannons, bombs, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 49 ft (14.94 m), Span: 27 ft, 7in (8.4 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, swept back, and tapered. Missiles are usually mounted at the wing tips.

Engine(s): One turbojet in the body. Semi-circular air intakes alongside the body forward of the wing roots. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long slender pointed nose and a blunt tail. Two small belly fins under the tail section. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back and tapered fin with blunt tip. Flats are mid mounted on the fuselage, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips.

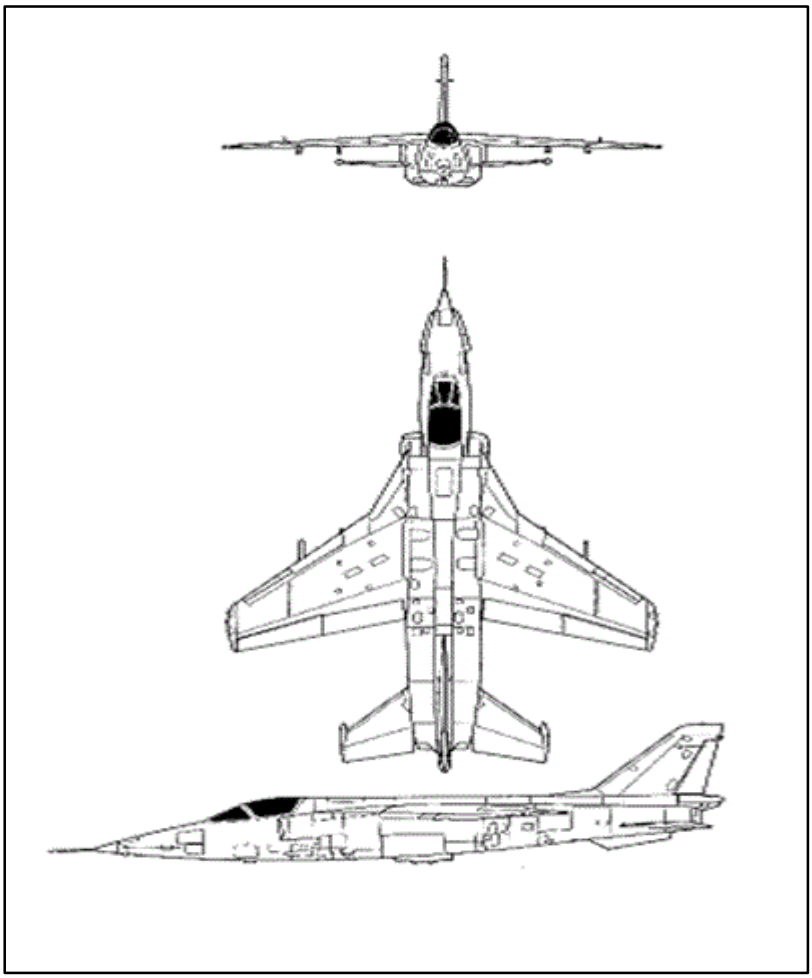

Figure A-28. SOKO J-22 ORAO

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: F/A-18 Hornet, Mig-29 Fulcrum, Mirage F1

Crew: One; and F-16B = Two

Role: Multirole ground attack fighter

Armament: Cannon, Bombs, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 47 ft 8 in (14.54 m), Span: 31 ft (9.46 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, delta-shaped. Missiles are normally mounted at the win tips.

Engine(s): One in the body. Oval air intake under the center of the fuselage. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long slender body that widens at air intake. Pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back, tapered fin with square tip. Flats are mid mounted on the fuselage, delta shaped with square tips and a slight negative slant. Two belly fins.

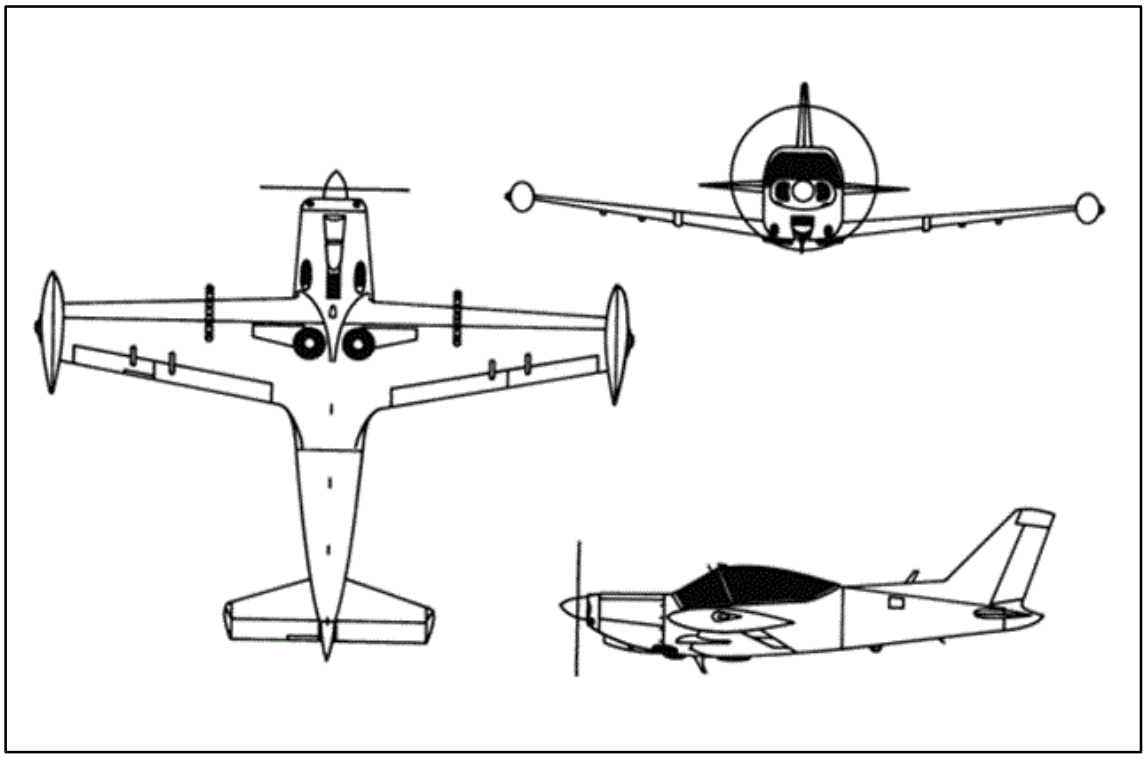

Figure A-29. SIAI SF-260W

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Italy

Similar aircraft: O-1 Bird Dog, PC-7

Crew: One; Trainer: either Two or Three

Role: Trainer, Light attack.

Armament: Machine guns, bombs, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 23 ft, 3 in (7 m), Span: 27 ft, 5 in (8.36 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted and forward tapered with fuel tanks mounted on the square tips.

Engine(s): One piston engine mounted in the nose section.

Fuselage: Oval tapers to the rear. Long bubble canopy.

Tail: Flats mid mounted on the fuselage, and back tapered with blunt tips. Fin is swept back and tapered with a square tip.

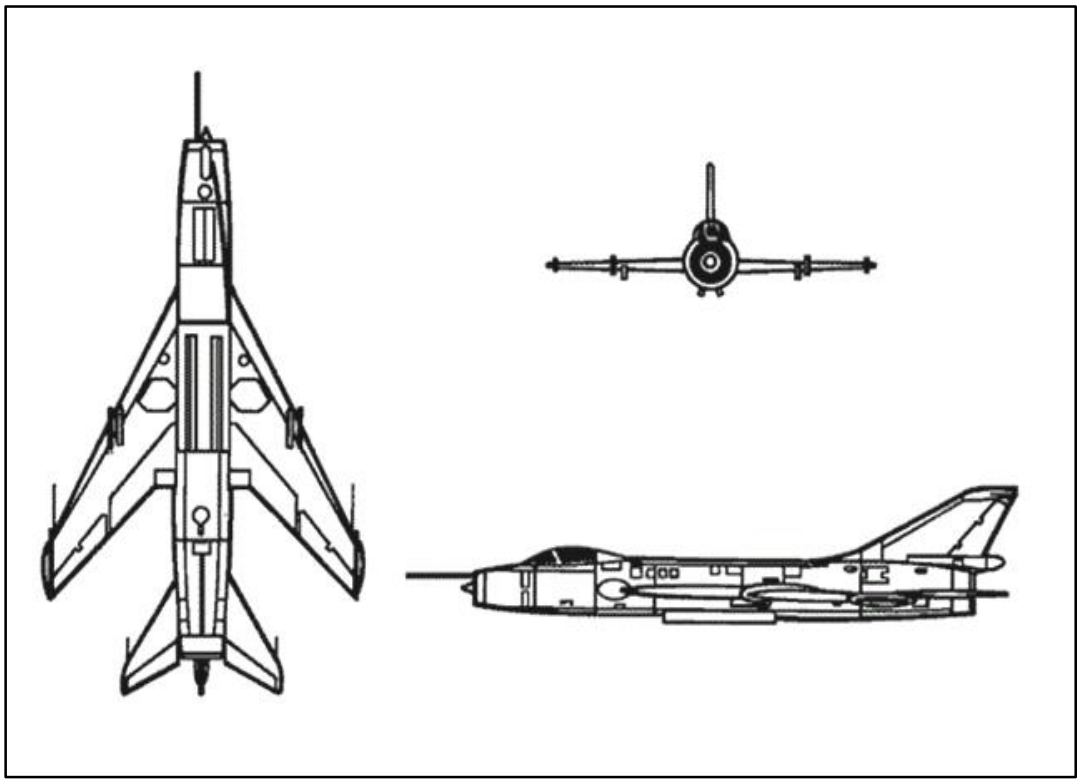

Figure A-30. Su – 7B Fitter-A

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: MiG-21 Fishbed, Su-7 Fitter

Crew: One

Role: Ground-attack

Armament: Cannon, rockets, missiles, and bombs

Dimensions: Length: 61 ft, 6 in (18.76 m), Span: 45 ft (13.8 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid to low mounted (wings are mounted below the center), variable, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips. Wide wing roots.

Engine(s): One turbojet in the fuselage. Circular air intake in the nose. Large single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long tubular with blunt nose and rear section. Large bubble canopy. Prominent dorsal spine on top of the body from the cockpit to the tail fin.

Tail: Swept back and tapered fin with a square tip. Flats mid to low mounted on the fuselage swept back and tapered.

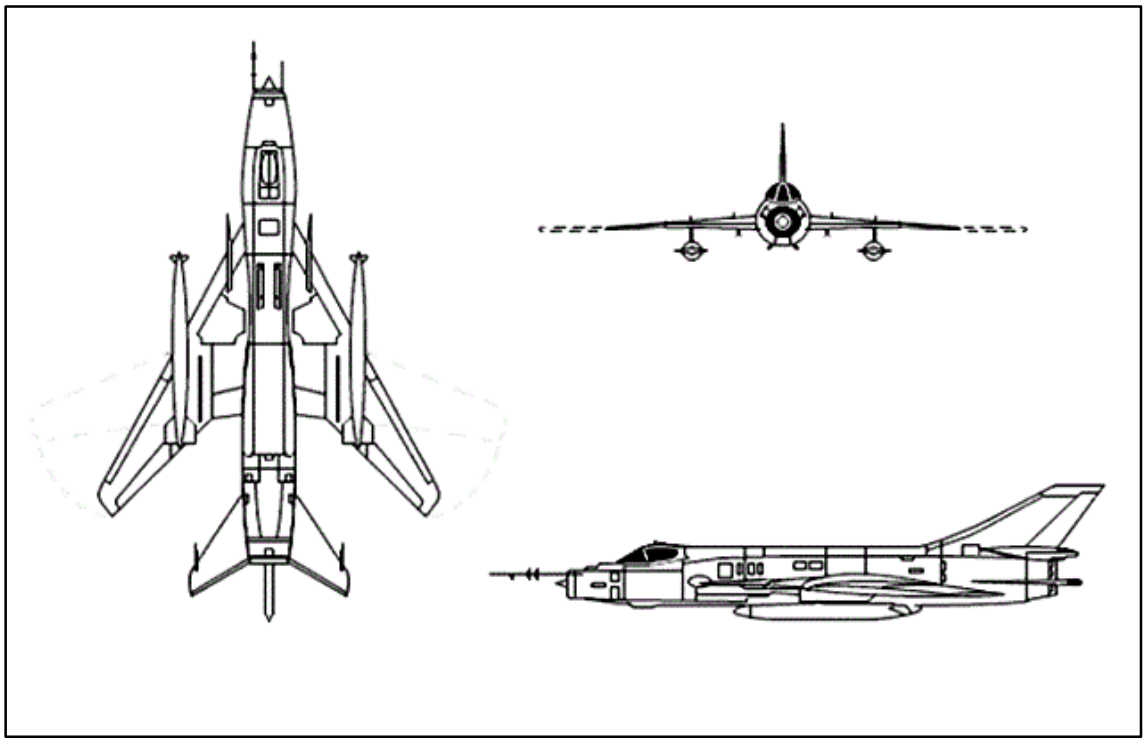

Figure -31. Su-17, 20, 22 Fitter

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: MiG-21 Fishbed, Su-7 Fitter-A

Crew: One

Role: Ground-attack

Armament: Cannon, rockets, missiles, and bombs

Dimensions: Length: 61 ft, 6 in (18.76 m), Span: 45 ft (13.8 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid- to low-mounted (wings are mounted below the center), variable, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips. Wide wing roots.

Engine(s): One turbojet in the fuselage. One circular air intake in the nose with a large single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long tubular with blunt nose and rear section. Large bubble canopy. Prominent dorsal spine on top of the body from the cockpit to the tail fin.

Tail: Swept back and tapered fin with a square tip. Flats mid to low mounted on the fuselage swept back and tapered.

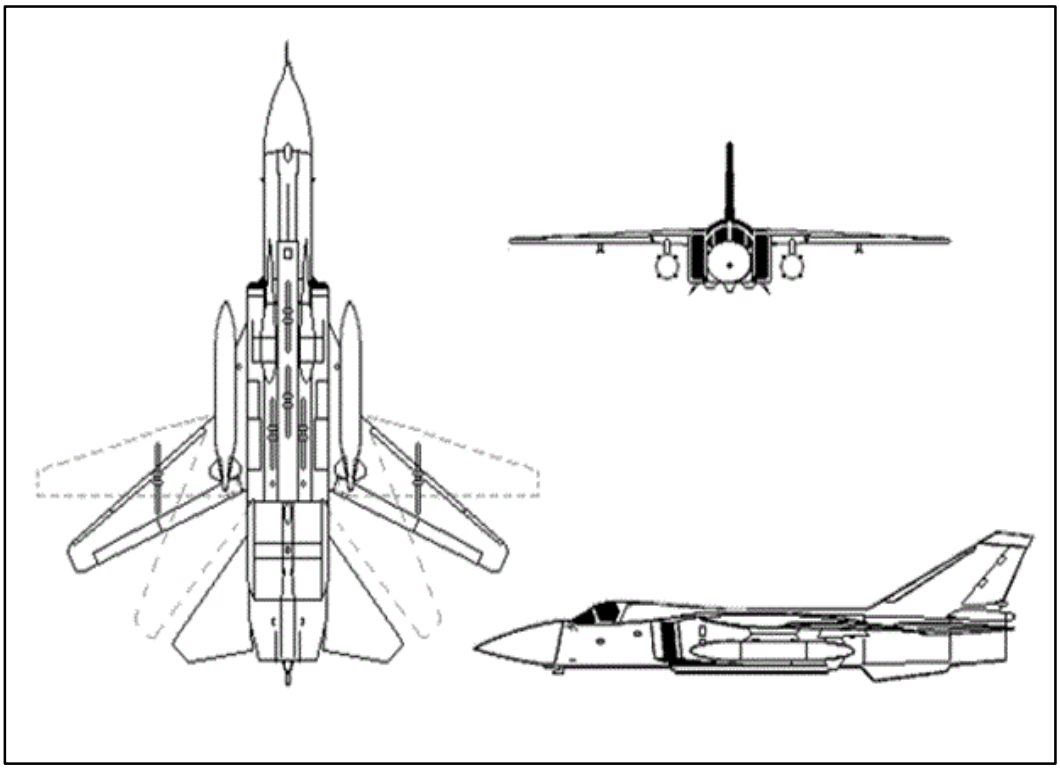

Figure A-32. Su-24 Fencer

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: Tornado, F-14 Tomcat, F-15 Eagle, MiG-23/27 Flogger

Crew: Two

Role: All weather attack, fighter bomber, strike

Armament: Cannon, missiles, bombs

Dimensions: Length: 69 ft, 6 in (20 m), Span: 56 ft, 6 in (17.26 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, variable, swept back and tapered.

Engine(s): Twin turbofans. Air intakes are tapered away from the body, rectangular shaped and mounted on the body forward of the wings' leading edges. Twin exhausts.

Fuselage: Long, slender with a pointed solid nose and rectangular shaped body from the air intakes to the exhausts. Two belly fins and four pylons. Bubble canopy. Dorsal spine extends from the cockpit to the tail.

Tail: Fin swept back and tapered with square tip. Flats are high mounted on the fuselage swept back and tapered with angular tips.

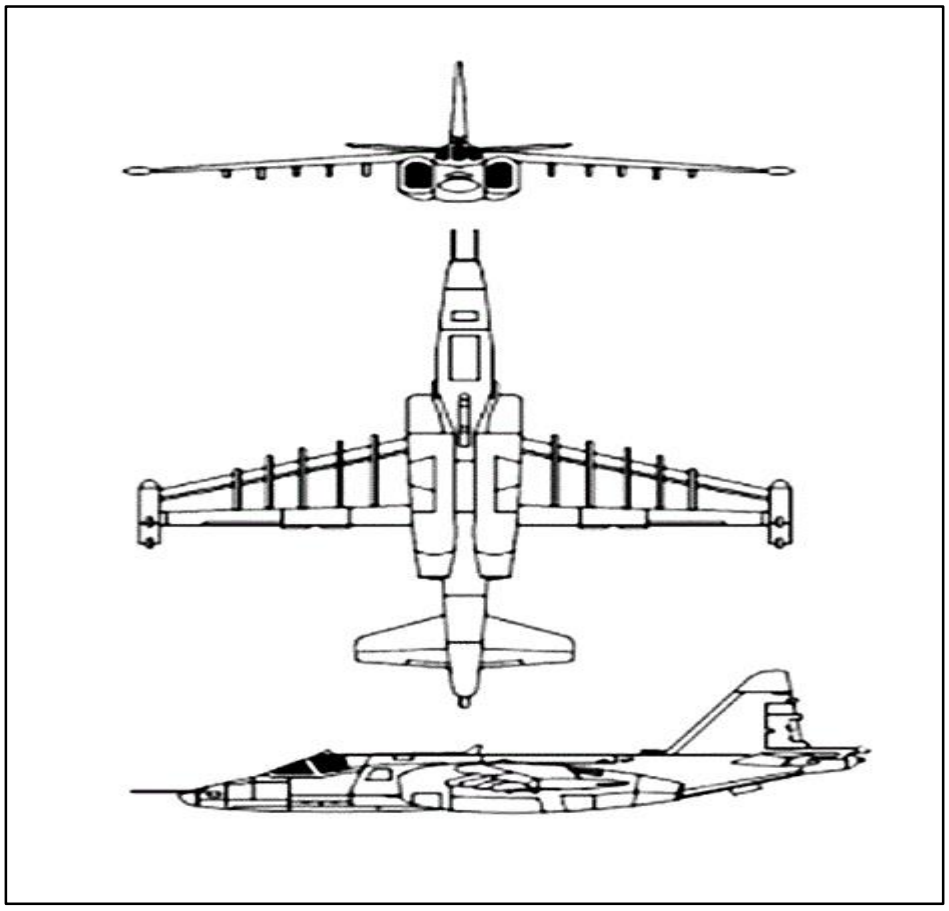

Figure A-33. Su-25 Frogfoot

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: Magister, Alpha Jet, Jaguar, AMX, A-10A Thunderbolt II

Crew: One

Role: CAS, ground-attack

Armament: Cannon missiles, rockets, and bombs

Dimensions: Length: 47 ft, 6 in (14.6 m), Span: 50 ft, 10 in (15.6 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and back tapered with straight trailing edges. Pods mounted at the square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted alongside the body under the wings. Semi-circular air intakes forward of the wings' leading edges. Exhaust to the rear of the wings' trailing edges.

Fuselage: Long and slender rounded nose. Body tapers to the rear section that overhangs the exhausts. Stepped canopy.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered fin with a square tip. Flats mid mounted on the fuselage, unequally tapered with blunt tips.

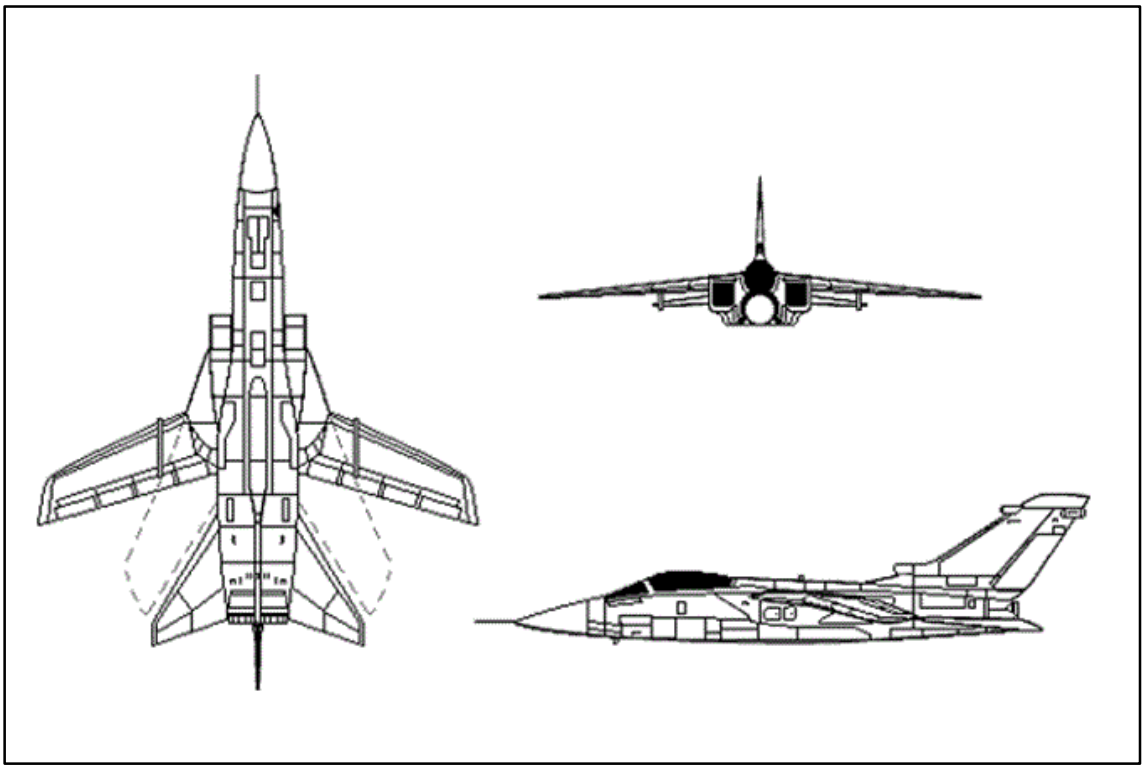

Figure A-34. Tornado IDS

GENERAL DATA:

Countries of Origin: Italy, Germany, UK.

Similar Aircraft: Su-24 Fencer, F-14 Tomcat, F-15 Eagle, MiG-23/-27 Flogger.

Crew: Two

Role: Interdictor strike

Armament: Missiles, bombs, rockets, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 55 ft, 9 in (16.8 m), Span: 45 ft, 7 in (14 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, variable, swept-back, and tapered with angular blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans in body. Air intakes are diagonal and box like alongside the fuselage forward of the wing roots. Twin exhausts.

Fuselage: Solid needle nose. Body thickens at the midsection and tapers to the tail section. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Tall, swept back, and tapered fin with blunt tip and a step in the leading edge. Flats are large, mid mounted on the body, swept back, and tapered with angular blunt tips.

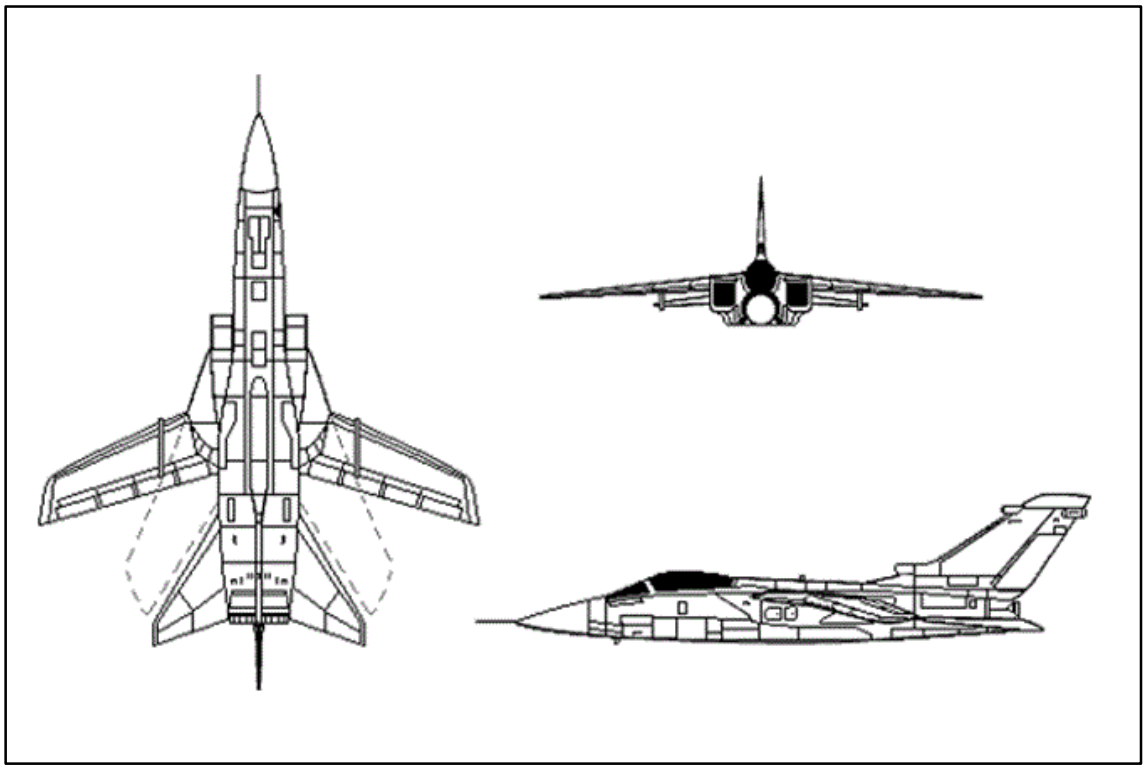

Figure A-35. AJ-37 Viggen

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Sweden

Similar Aircraft: Kfir, Mirage III/5

Crew: One; trainer = Two

Role: Multirole, fighter

Armament: Cannon, gun pods, missiles, rockets, bombs

Dimensions: Length: 53 ft, 6 in (16.4 m), Span: 34 ft, 9 in (10.7 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Main wings are low mounted, delta shaped, extending from the body midsection to the exhaust. Small clipped delta wings forward of the main wings that are high mounted on the body.

Engine(s): One turbofan in the body. Semi-circular air intakes just forward and below the secondary wings with one large single exhaust.

Fuselage: Short and wide with pointed, solid nose. Bubble canopy. Small belly fin.

Tail: No tail flats. Large unequally tapered fin with a small with a clipped tip.

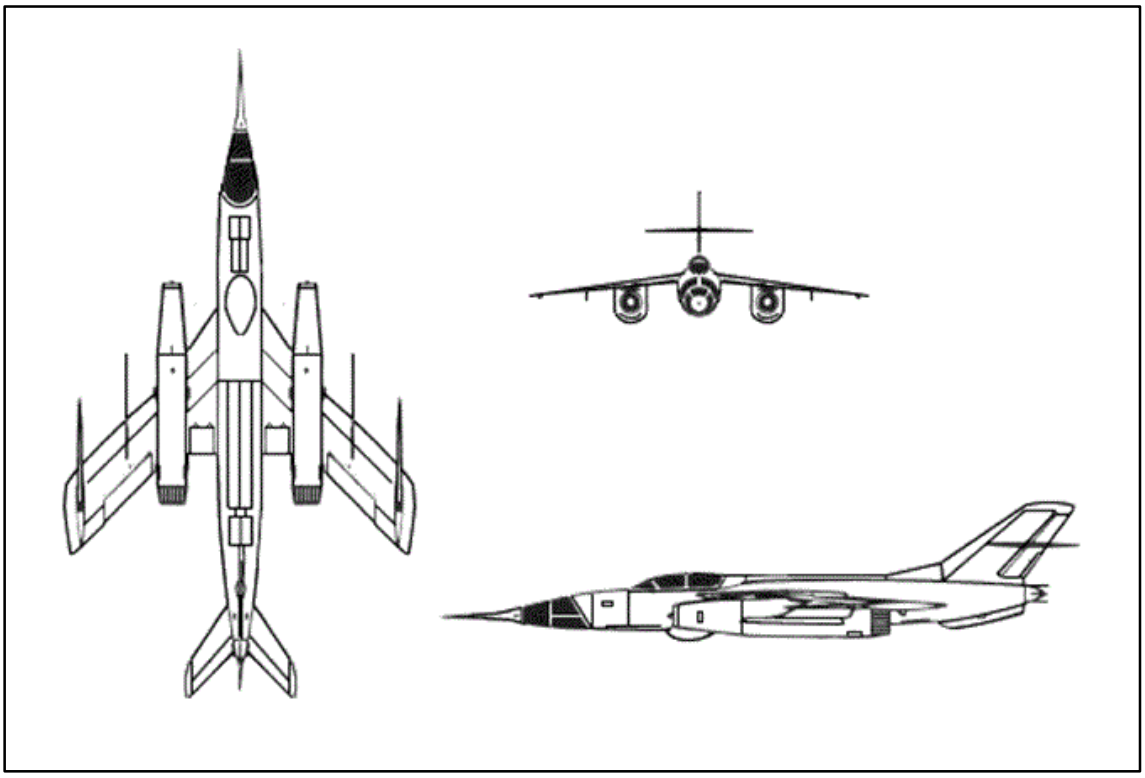

Figure A-36. Yak-28 Brewer

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: Il-28 Beagle

Crew: Two

Role: Fighter-bomber, reconnaissance, ECM

Armament: Bombs, cannons, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 70 ft (21.36 m), Span: 41 ft (12.06 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, swept back and untapered from the engines to the large blunt tips. Wide wing roots.

Engine(s): Two turbojets in pods under the wings. Pods extend well beyond the wings' leading and trailing edges.

Fuselage: Long with pointed glazed nose and is tapered to the rear section. Bubble canopy. Belly fin under the rear section.

Tail: Fin swept-back and tapered with a blunt tip. Tail flats mid-mounted on the tail fin, swept-back, and tapered with blunt tips.

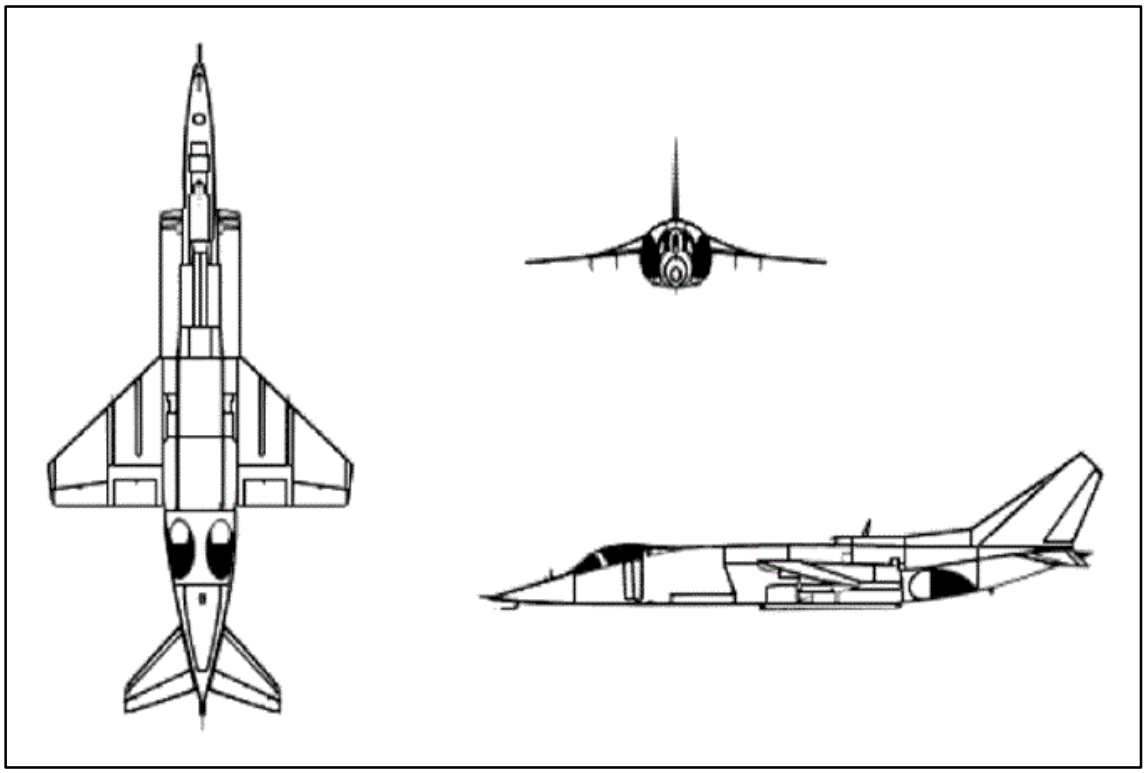

Figure A-37. Yak-38 Forger

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: AV-8B Harrier II, Fantan A, Mirage F1

Crew: One; Forger B = Two

Role: Vertical/Short Take-Off and Landing (VSTOL), fighter, strike, attack

Armament: Cannon, bombs, rockets and missiles

Dimensions: Length: 52 ft, 6 in (16 m), Span: 24 ft, 7 in (7.5 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, delta shaped with blunt tips and a negative slant.

Engine(s): One turbo and two lift jets. Two exhausts on the bottom of the rear fuselage. Large semi-circular air intakes below the cockpit, well forward of the wings.

Fuselage: Long with pointed nose and tapered tail section. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back and tapered tail fin with square angular tip and a small step in the leading edge. Flats are mid mounted on the body, swept back and tapered with a negative slant.

AIR SUPERIORITY AND INTERCEPTOR AIRCRAFT

This section shows examples of fighter aircraft. An interceptor aircraft (or simply interceptor) is a type of fighter aircraft designed specifically to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft, particularly bombers, usually relying on great speed.

There are two types of interceptors, emphasizing different aspects of performance. Point defense interceptors were the first type, designed to take off and climb as quickly as possible to the attacking

aircraft's altitude. This was a necessity in the era of relatively short range radar, which meant defenders had very short warning times before having to engage the enemy. Area defense interceptors are larger designs intended to protect a much larger area from attack. These were important only during the Cold War, when the United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics needed to provide a defense over their respective large land areas.

The normal operating ceiling for most of these aircraft will generally keep them out of range of individual or crew-served weapons, although some of the aircraft have ground-attack capabilities. Their inclusion in this training circular is for Soldier interest and to cover likely aircraft present in a theater of operation.

SPECIFIC PLATFORMS

The primary means of training Soldiers on the specifics of aircraft is classification, discrimination, identification and other computer assisted training aids. All air-defense units have these training aides. This training aides list the specific dimensions, capabilities and other pertinent data that Soldiers should know when identifying aircraft. It is imperative to remember the primary means of VACR: the use of WEFT. It is good to know range, length, payload capabilities of aircraft but the underlying principal in VACR to enable Soldiers to identify, determine and engage is the use of WEFT. Figure A-38.

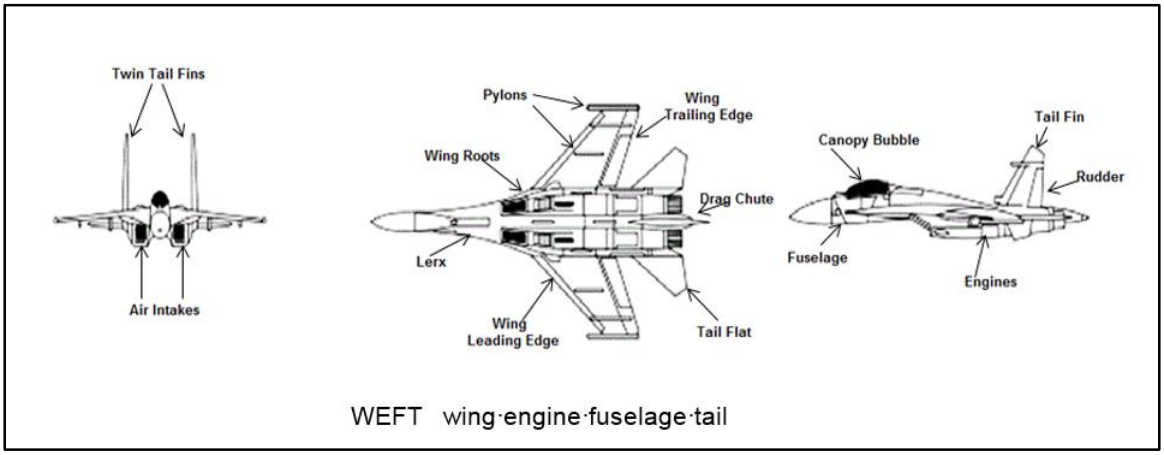

Figure A-38. Fighter aircraft WEFT

This appendix will list the air superiority and interceptor aircraft that Soldiers should be familiar with. Leadership must ensure that this list is updated depending on the area of operations that units deploy to. Refer to table A-2 on page A-41.

Table A-2. List of Air Superiority and Interceptor Aircraft

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	*COUNTRY OF ORGIN*
Euro Fighter Typhoon	Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom
F-4 Phantom	United States
F-15 Eagle	United States
F-16 Falcon	United States
F-22 Raptor	United States
F-35 Lightning	United States
Gripen JAS-39	Sweden
MiG-19 Farmer	Russia
MiG-23 Flogger	Russia
MiG-31 Foxhound	Russia
Mirage 2000	France
Rafale	France
SU-15 Flagon	Russia
SU-27 Flanker	Russia
Panavia Tornado ADV	United Kingdom

General criteria for each aircraft platform covered in this section is provided in the following illustrations. These illustrations can be used as a basis to form computer aided instruction (CAI) aids that can be distributed to units for platform familiarization. See figures A-39 through A- 50 (on pages A-42 through A-54).

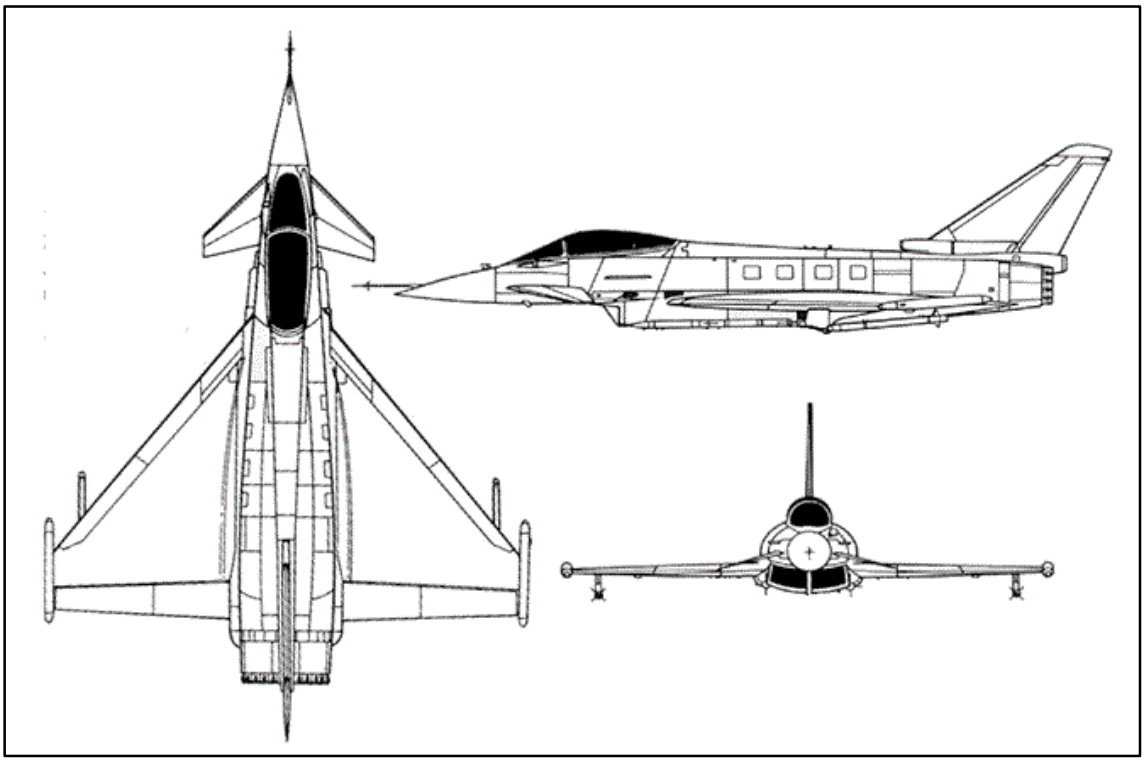

Figure A-39. Eurofighter Typhoon

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Germany, Italy, Spain, UK

Similar aircraft: A-37 Viggen

Crew: One or two.

Role: Multi-role fighter

Armament: Cannons, bombs, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 52 ft, 4 in (15.96 m), Span: 35 ft, 11in (10.95 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, delta shaped. Canards mid mounted on fuselage below canopy.

Engine(s): Two turbofans mounted side by side in rear of fuselage. Two rectangular air intakes under the center of the fuselage. Dual exhaust.

Fuselage: Long slender body that widens at air intake. Pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back with a tapered fin and square tip. Flats are mid mounted on the fuselage, delta shaped with square tips and a slight negative slant. Two belly fins.

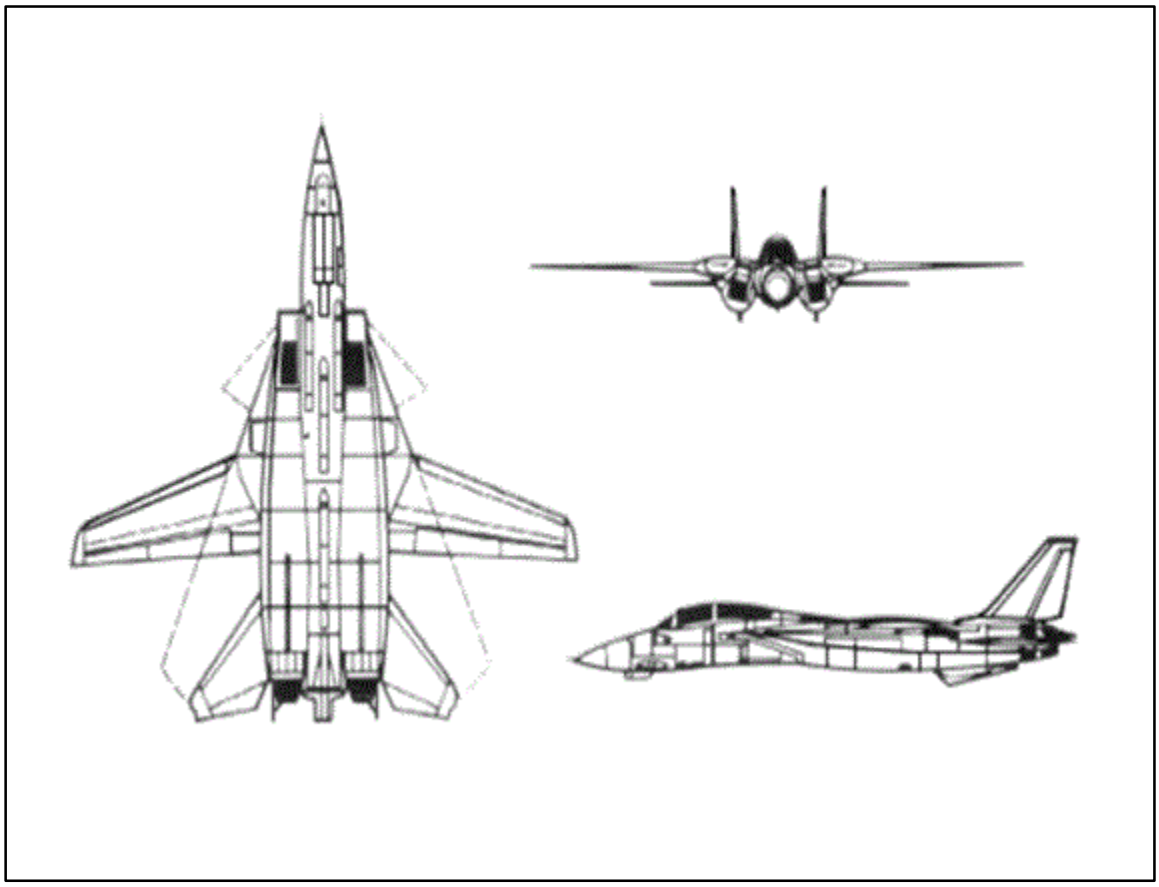

Figure A-40. F-14 Tomcat

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: F-15 Eagle, Su-24 Fencer, Tornado, Su-27 Flanker, MiG-29 Fulcrum

Crew: Two

Role: Air superiority fighter, interceptor

Armament: Missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 62 ft (19 m), Span: 64 ft (19.54m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, variable, swept back, and tapered with curved tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans in the fuselage. Diagonally shaped, box like air intakes alongside the fuselage. Dual exhausts.

Fuselage: Long, slender, and box like from the air intakes to the rear section. Pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Twin tail fins, swept back, tapered and slanted outward. Flats are mid mounted on the fuselage, swept back, and tapered.

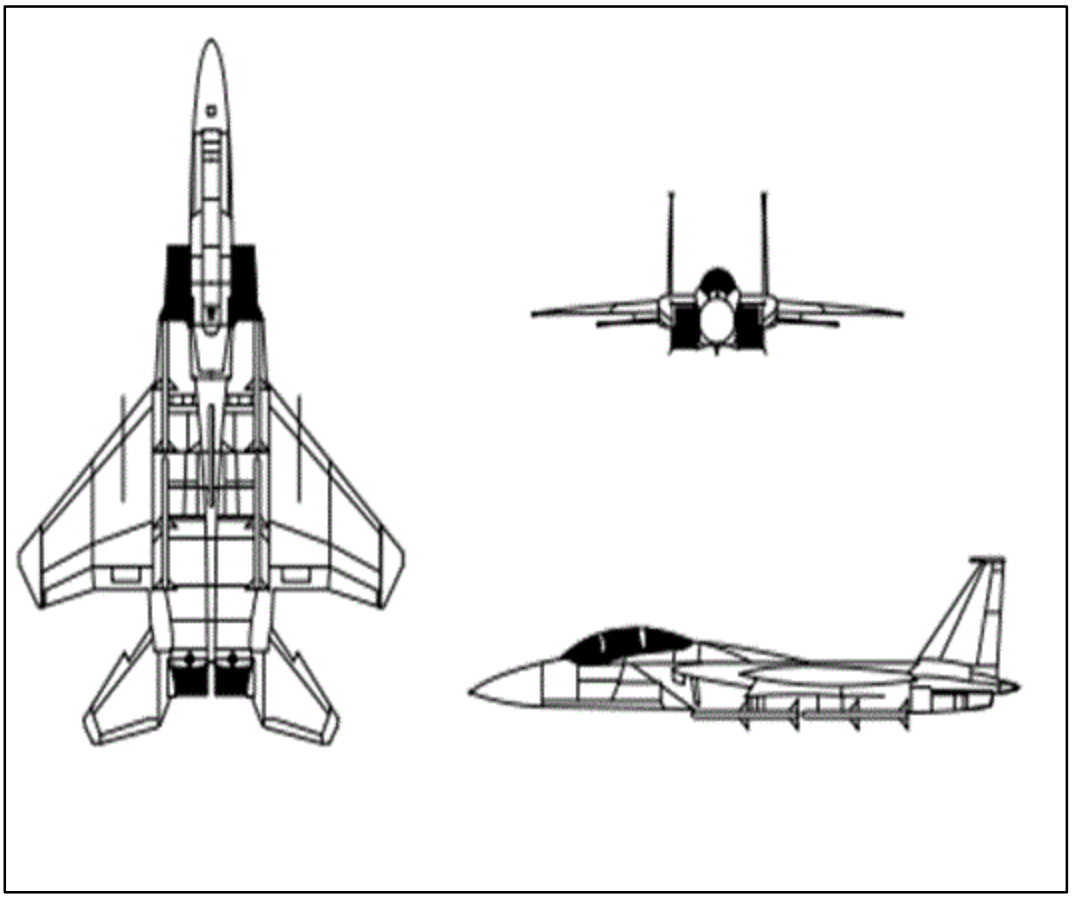

Figure A-41. F-15 Eagle

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: F-14 Tomcat, Su-24 Fencer, Tornado, MiG-29 Fulcrum, Su-27

Flanker

Crew: One; trainer = Two

Role: Air superiority fighter, interceptor

Armament: Cannon, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 63 ft 9 in (19.45 m), Span: 42 ft, 9 in (13.05 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, semi-delta with angular blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two mounted in the rear. Diagonally shaped box like air intake alongside the fuselage. Dual exhaust.

Fuselage: Long pointed nose and a bubble canopy. Large box like center section that tapers slightly to the front and rear.

Tail: Two fins with tapered leading edges, straight trailing edges and square tips. Flats mid mounted on the fuselage swept back and tapered with angular blunt tips and a large saw-tooth in the leading edges.

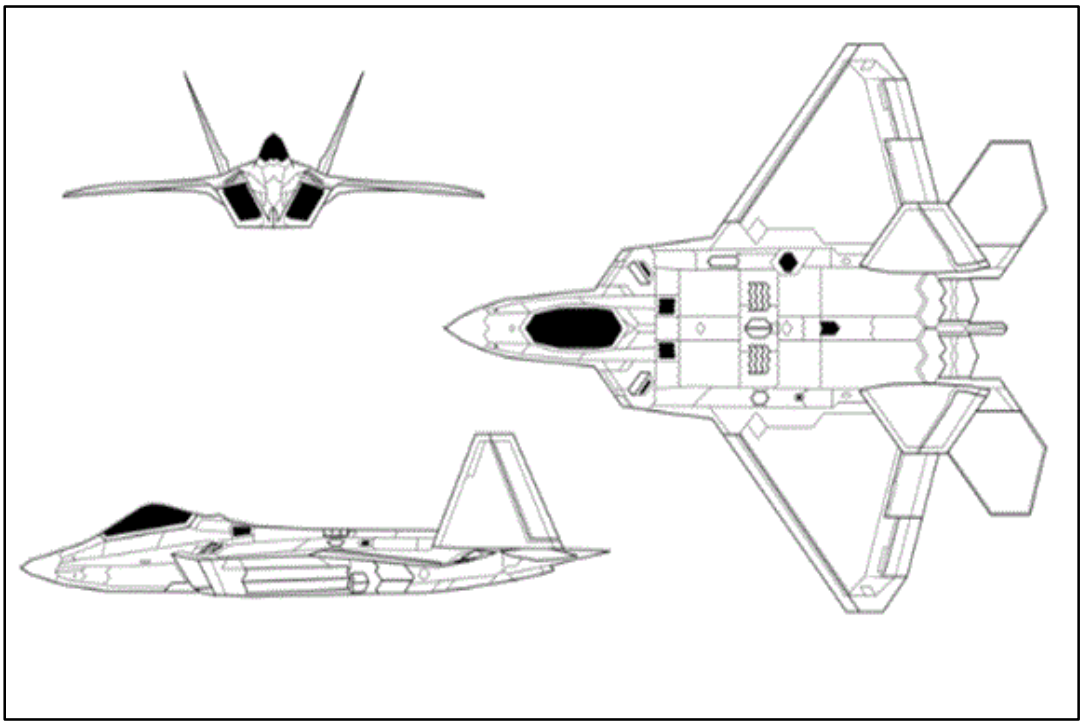

Figure A-42. F-22 Raptor ATF (Advanced Tactical Fighter)

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: F-15 Eagle, F-14 Tomcat, Su-27 Flanker

Crew: One

Role: Stealth, air superiority fighter (primary), ground attack

Armament: 20 mm Gatling gun, air-to- air missiles, JDAM

Dimensions: Length: 62 ft (18.9m), Span: 44 ft (13.56m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted semi-delta shape with rounded trailing edge and square tips. Hard point under each wing.

Engine(s): Two jet engines in body. Large, square and canted air intakes mounted under the wing's LERX. Small, lo exhausts under the rear body.

Fuselage: Wide square and canted in with tapers at the rear. High mounted bubble canopy and rounded, bullet shaped nose.

Tail: Twin fins are large, tapered, canted out with square tips. Flats mounted on the fuselage are large, angled and protrude to the rear of the fins.

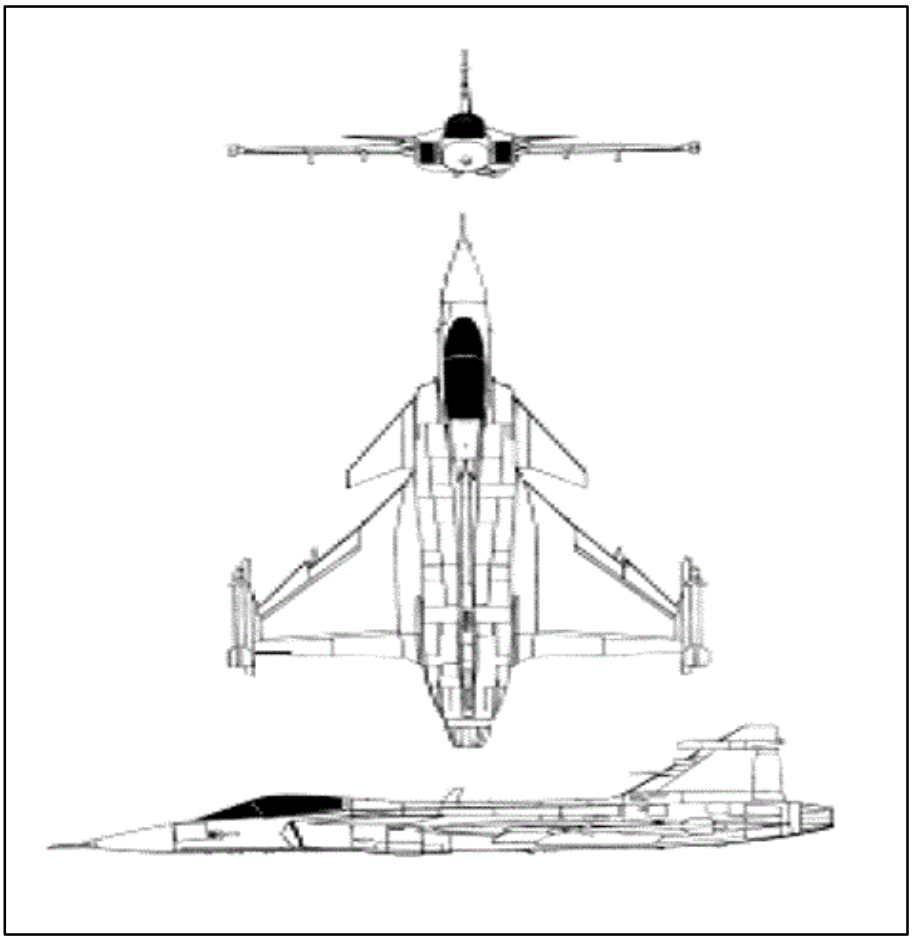

Figure A-43. Gripen JAS-39

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Sweden

Similar aircraft: Viggen

Crew: 39A = One, 39B = Two

Role: All weather, all altitude interceptor, attack, reconnaissance

Armament: Cannon, bombs, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 39A = 46 ft 3 in (14.10 m); 39B = 48ft, 5in (14.755m), Span: 27 ft, 6 in (8.40 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, delta-shaped. Missiles are normally mounted at the wing tips.

Engine(s): One turbofan in the body. Rectangle air intakes in the wing roots. Single exhaust. Small canards are high mounted on the air intakes.

Fuselage: Rectangular box shape that widens at air intake with a pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept-back, tapered fin with square tip. No tail flats.

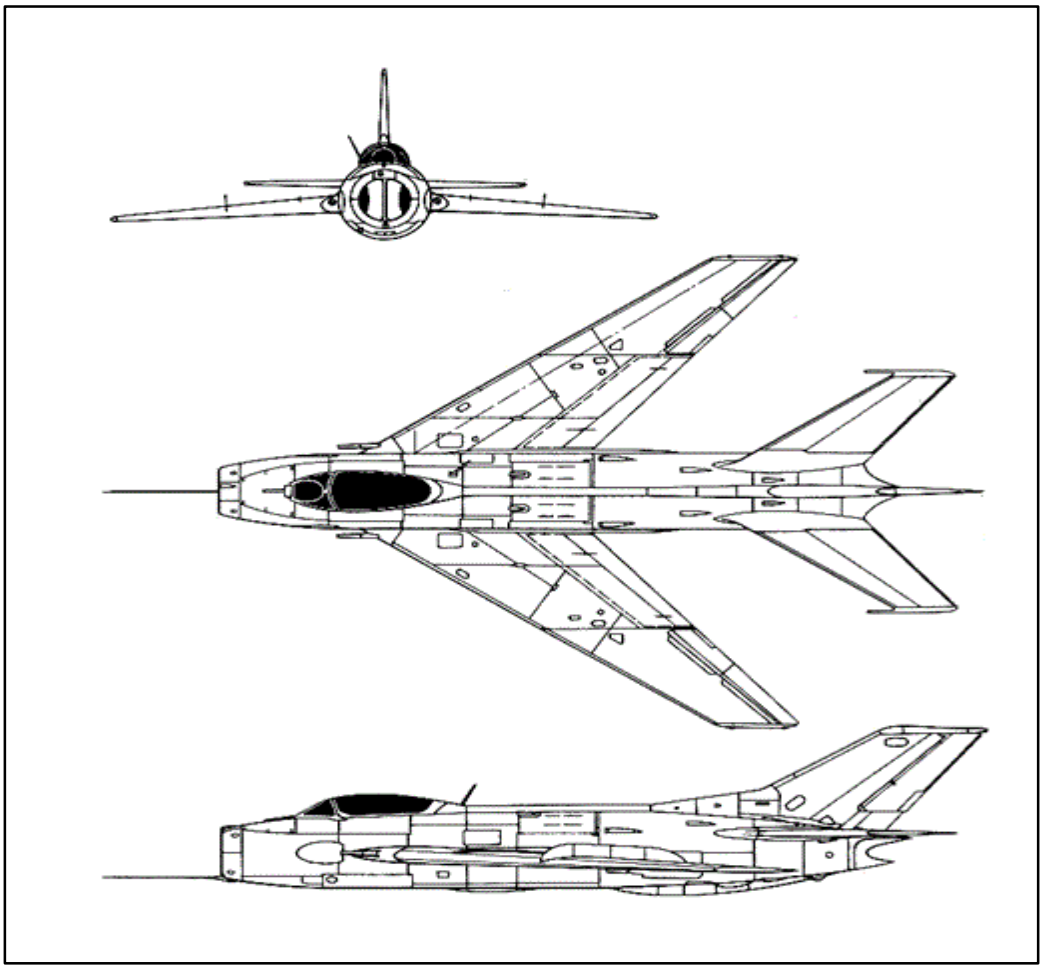

Figure A-43. MiG–19 Farmer

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar aircraft: MIG-17 Fresco

Crew: One

Role: Interceptor, capable of attacking ground targets

Armament: Cannon, bombs, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 42 ft 11 in (13.1 m), Span: 29 ft, 6 in. (9 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips. Wing fences with wide wing roots.

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted inside the body. One single round intake in the nose and dual exhausts.

Fuselage: Long tube shaped that tapers slightly to the blunt nose and widens at the exhausts. Bubble canopy is well forward on the nose.

Tail: Fin sharply swept back and tapered with blunt tips. Flats are high mounted on the fuselage and swept back with blunt tips.

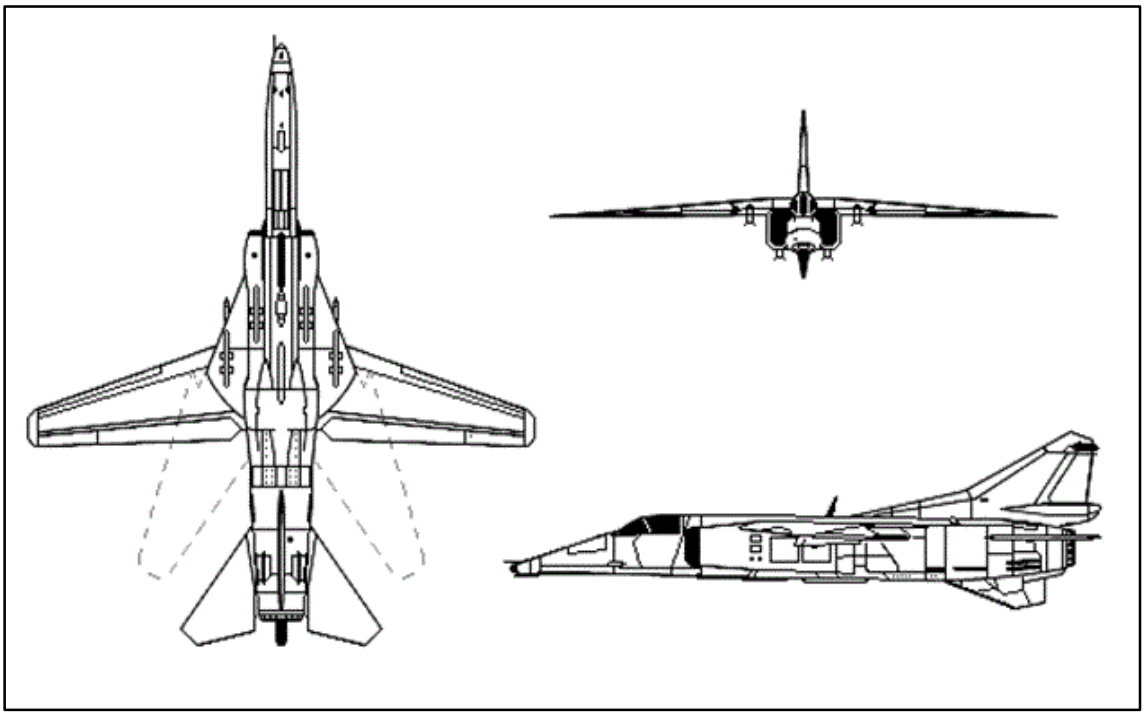

Figure A-44. MiG–23 Flogger

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar aircraft: MiG-27 Flogger D, Tornado, Su-24 Fencer

Crew: MiG-23U = One; MiG-23C = Two

Role: Interceptor, fighter

Armament: Missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 55 ft (16.6 m), Span: 46 ft, 9 in (14.26 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, variable, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips.

Engine(s): One turbofan inside the body. Rectangular box like air intakes forward of the wing roots. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Long and tubular, except where intakes give a box like appearance. Long pointed nose. Stepped canopy. Large swept back tapered belly fin under the rear section.

Tail: Swept back and tapered tail fin has a curved dorsal in the leading edge and an angular tip. Swept back and tapered flats are high mounted on the fuselage with angular tips.

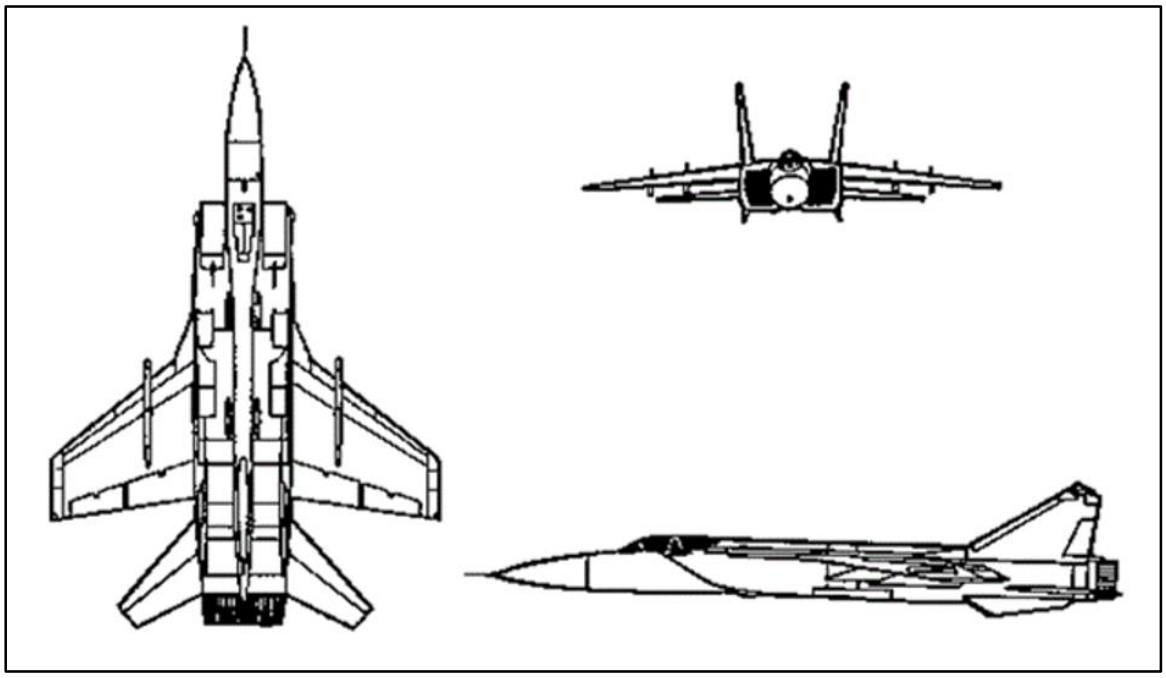

Figure A-45. MiG-31 Foxhound

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS formerly (USSR)

Similar aircraft: MiG-25 Foxbat, F-14 Tomcat, F-15 Eagle

Crew: Two

Role: Interceptor, air superiority

Armament: Cannon, Bombs

Dimensions: Length: 70 ft 5 in (21.5 m), Span: 45 ft, 9 in (14 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted and swept back with square tips and a negative slant. Four under-wing pylons.

Engine(s): Two turbofans in the fuselage. Rectangular and diagonal cut air intakes on sides of the fuselage. Exhaust extend beyond the tail plane.

Fuselage: Rectangular from the intakes to the exhausts. Long pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Fins back-tapered with angular tips and canted outward. Flats swept back and tapered, mid to low mounted on the body.

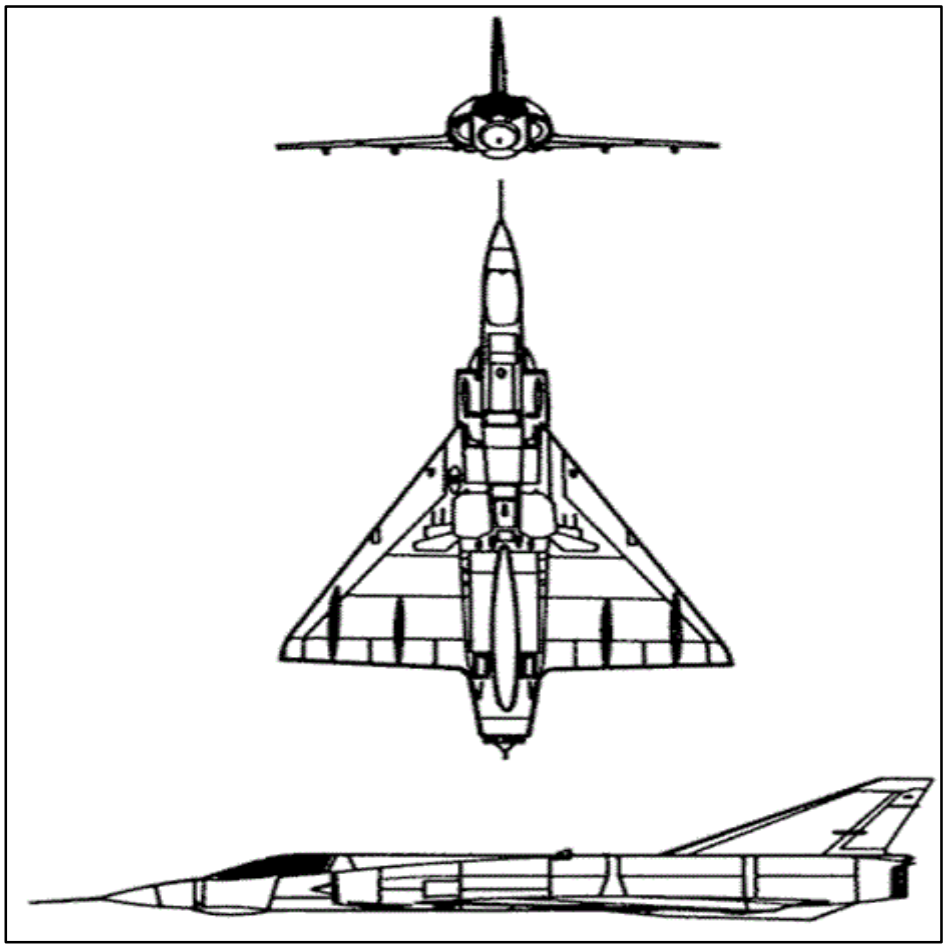

Figure A-46. Mirage

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France

Similar aircraft: Mirage III/5, Kfir, Viggen

Crew: One; Mirage 2000 = Two

Role: Interceptor

Armament: Missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 50 ft, 3 in (15.3 m), Span: 29 ft, 5 in (9 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, delta with clipped tips.

Engine(s): One turbofan mounted in the fuselage. Semicircular air intakes alongside the fuselage forward of the wings. Large, single exhaust protrudes past the tail.

Fuselage: Tube shaped with pointed nose and bubble canopy.

Tail: No tail flats. Fin is swept back and tapered with a clipped tip.

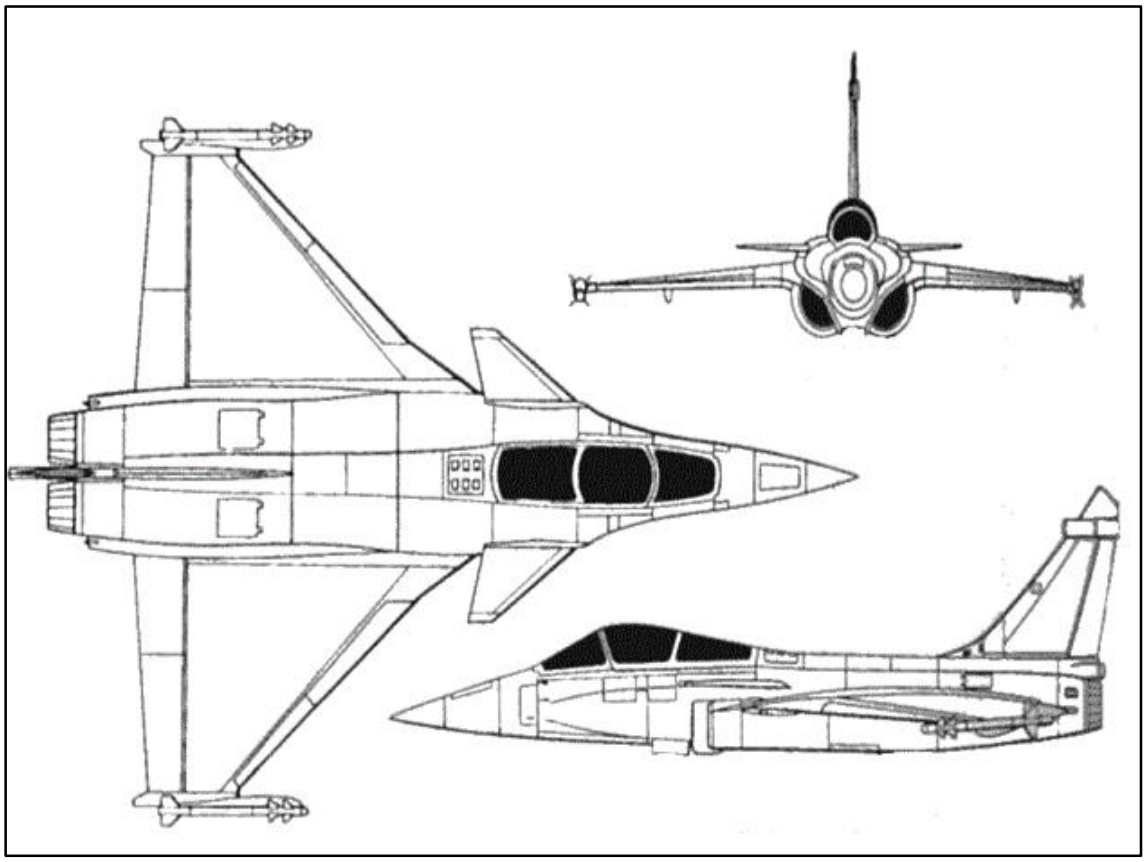

Figure A-47. Rafale

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France

Similar aircraft: A-37 Viggen, Gripen

Crew: One or Two

Role: Multi-role fighter

Armament: Cannon, bombs, missiles.

Dimensions: Length: 50 ft 1 in (15.27 m), Span: 35 ft, 5 in(10.80 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted delta shaped. Missiles are normally mounted at the win tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans in the fuselage. Semi-oval air intakes on either side of fuselage bottom. Dual exhaust.

Fuselage: Long slender body that widens at air intake. Pointed nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back tapered fin with square tip. Flats are mid mounted on the fuselage delta shaped with square tips and a slight negative slant. Two belly fins.

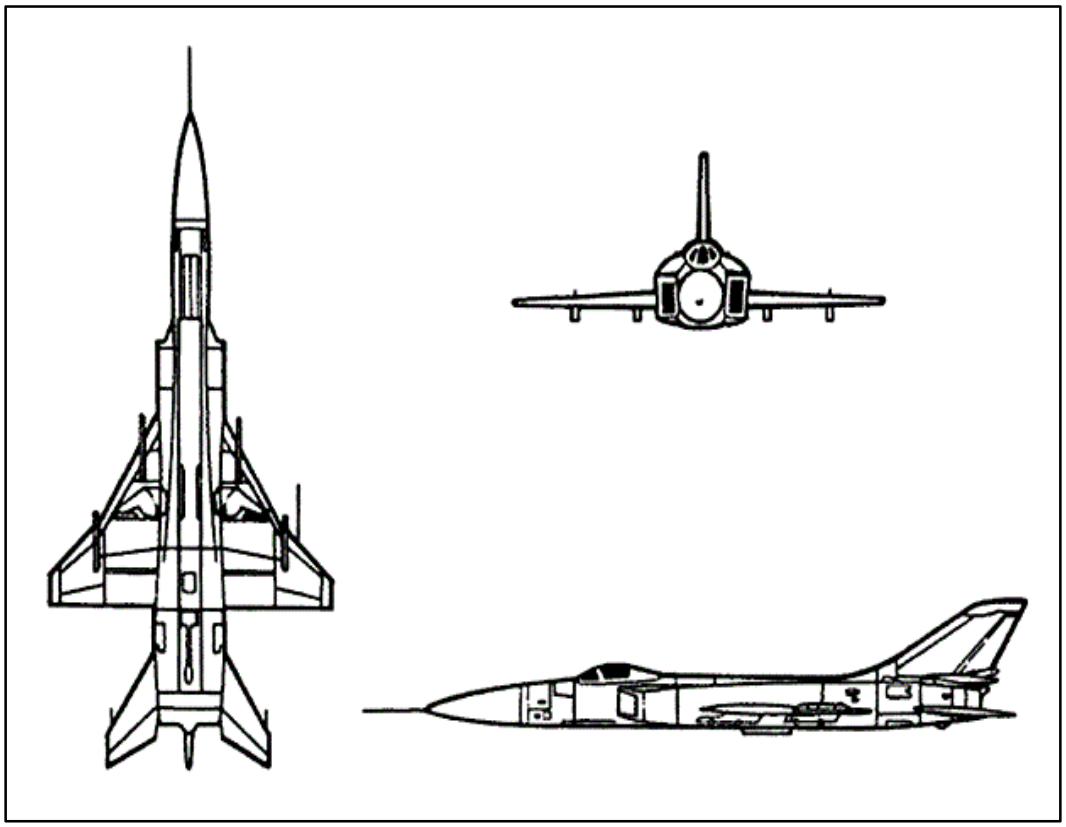

Figure A-48. Su–15 Flagon

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar aircraft: MIG-21 Fishbed

Crew: One; Flagon C = Two

Role: Interceptor, air superiority

Armament: Missiles, gunpack

Dimensions: Length: 68 ft (20.7 m), Span: 34 ft, 5 in (10.5 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted, delta with square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbojets in the fuselage. Two exhausts.

Fuselage: Rectangular from the air intakes to the tail. Bullet-shaped nose and a bubble canopy.

Tail: Swept back and tapered fin with square tip. Flats are swept back tapered and mid mounted on the fuselage.

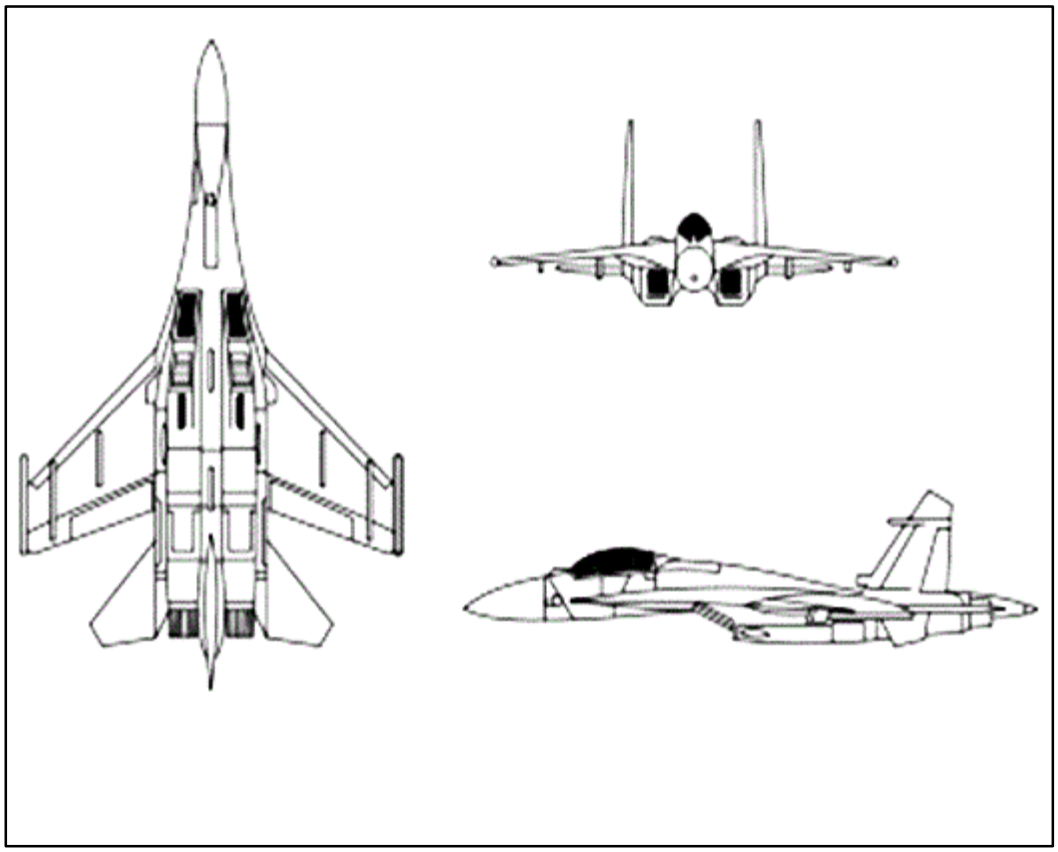

Figure A-49. Su–27 Flanker

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar aircraft: F-15 Eagle, F-14 Tomcat, MiG-29 Fulcrum

Crew: One

Role: Interceptor, air superiority

Armament: Missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 69 ft (21 m), Span: 47 ft, 6 in (14.5 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid-mounted; LERX extends downward and forward of the wing roots. Semi-delta with square tips.

Engine(s): Two turbojets in the fuselage. Square diagonally cut air intakes mounted under the wings alongside the fuselage.

Fuselage: Rectangular from air intakes to the tail. Pointed nose and bubble canopy.

Tail: Fins swept back with a tapered fin, square tips and mounted outboard of the engines. Flats are mid mounted, swept back, and tapered.

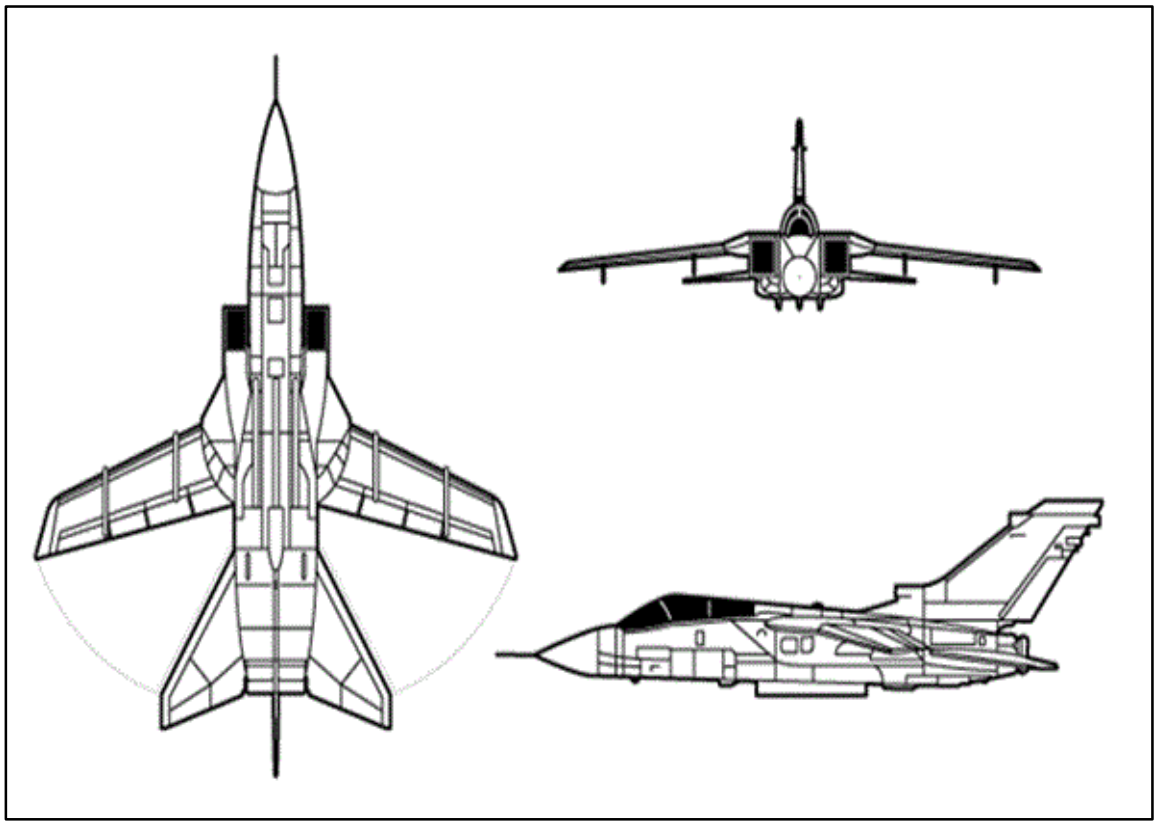

Figure A-50. To ADV

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: UK

Similar aircraft: Su-24 Fencer, F-14 Tomcat, F-15 Eagle

Crew: Two

Role: Air defense variant interceptor

Armament: Missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 59 ft 3 in (18.06 m), Span: 45 ft, 7 in 13.9 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, variable, swept back, and tapered with angular with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turbofans inside body. Air intakes diagonal and box like alongside the fuselage forward of the wing roots. Twin exhausts.

Fuselage: Solid needle nose. Body thickens at midsection and tapers to the tail section. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Tall, swept back with a tapered fin curved tip and with a step in the leading edge. Flats are large, mid mounted on the body, swept back and tapered with blunt tips.

BOMBER AIRCRAFT

This section provides bomber aircraft list used by several countries. Modern bomber aircraft can fly at low altitudes for very long distances. Armament for these lethal machines has been modernized to include air-launched cruise missiles and short-range attack missiles, in addition to a huge assortment of

nuclear and non-nuclear munitions. Although these bombers normally operate at high altitudes, they may operate at low altitudes where observers will be able to detect and recognize them.

SPECIFIC PLATFORMS

The primary means of training Soldiers on the specifics of aircraft is CD and other computer assisted training aids. All air-defense units have these training aides. This training aides list the specific dimensions, capabilities and other pertinent data that Soldiers should know when identifying aircraft. It is imperative to remember the primary means of VACR: the use of WEFT. It is good to know range, length, payload capabilities of aircraft but the underlying principal in VACR to enable Soldiers to identify, determine and engage is the use of WEFT (see figure A-51).

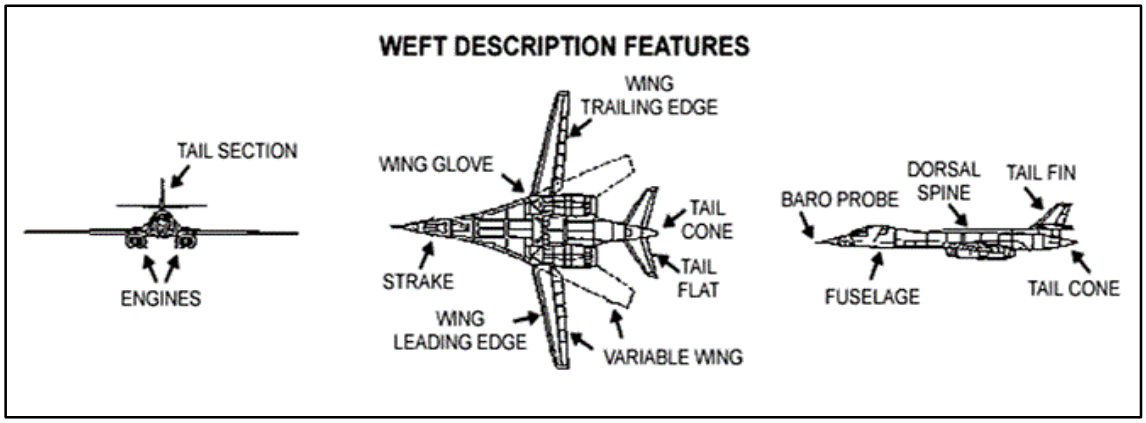

Figure A-51. Bomber WEFT description

This appendix will list the bomber aircraft that Soldiers should be familiar with. Leadership must ensure that this list is updated depending on the area of operations that units deploy to. See table A-3.

A-16. General criteria for each aircraft platform is provided in the following illustrations. Refer to figures A-52 through A-60 (on pages A-56 through A-64).

Note: These illustrations can be used as a basis to form computer aided instruction (CAI) aids that can be distributed to units for platform familiarization.

Table A-3. List of Bomber Aircraft

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	*COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*
B1B Lancer	United States
B2 Spirit	United States
B52 Stratofortress	United States
IL28 Beagle	Russia
TU-16 Badger	Russia
TU-22 Blinder	Russia
TU Backfire	Russia
TU-95 Bear	Russia
TU-160 Blackjack	Russia

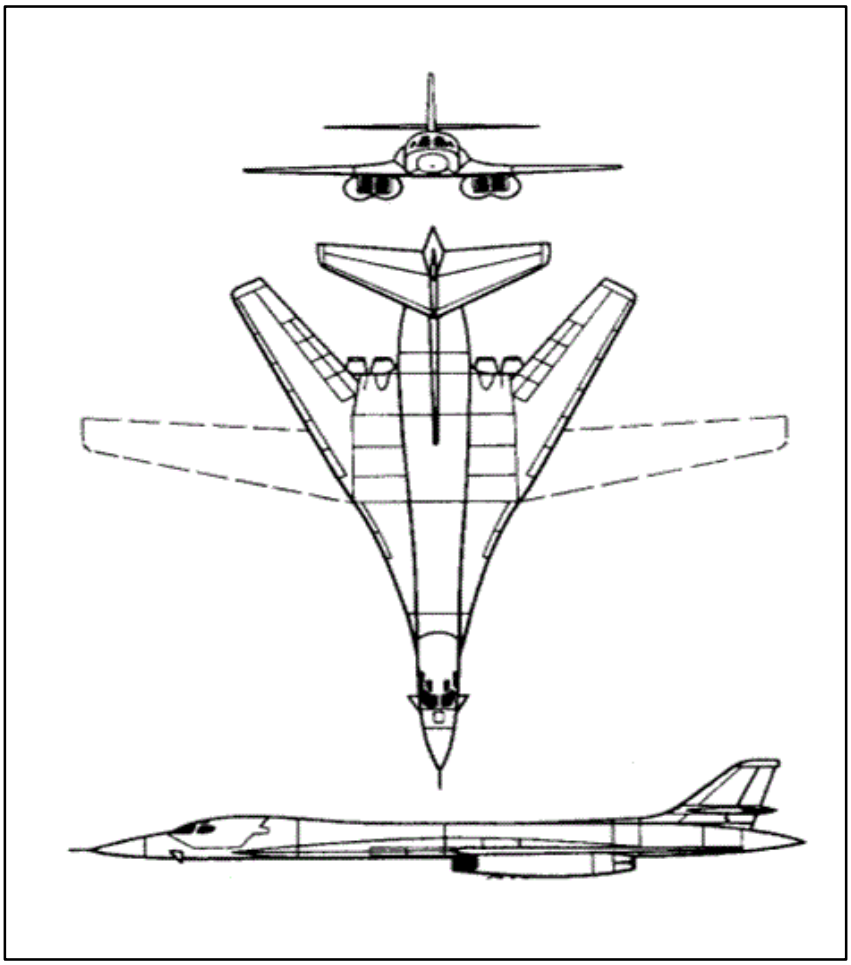

Figure A-52. B–1B Lancer

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: Tu-26 Backfire, Tu-160 Blackjack

Crew: Four

Role: Supersonic, long range bomber

Armament: ALCMs, SRAMs, bombs

Dimensions: Length: 146 ft, 8 in (44.8 m), Span: 136 ft, 8 in (41.7 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, variable, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips. Leading edge root extension.

Engine(s): Four turbofans: two side by side pods on each side of the fuselage square air intakes under the wings. Four exhausts.

Fuselage: Long slender pointed nose and tail. Flattened belly except for engine pods. Body widens progressively from the LERX through the exhausts. Stepped canopy. Tapered tail section overhangs the exhausts. Tail cone.

Tail: Swept back with a tapered fin with a square tip. Flats are mid mounted on fin swept back and tapered with blunt tips.

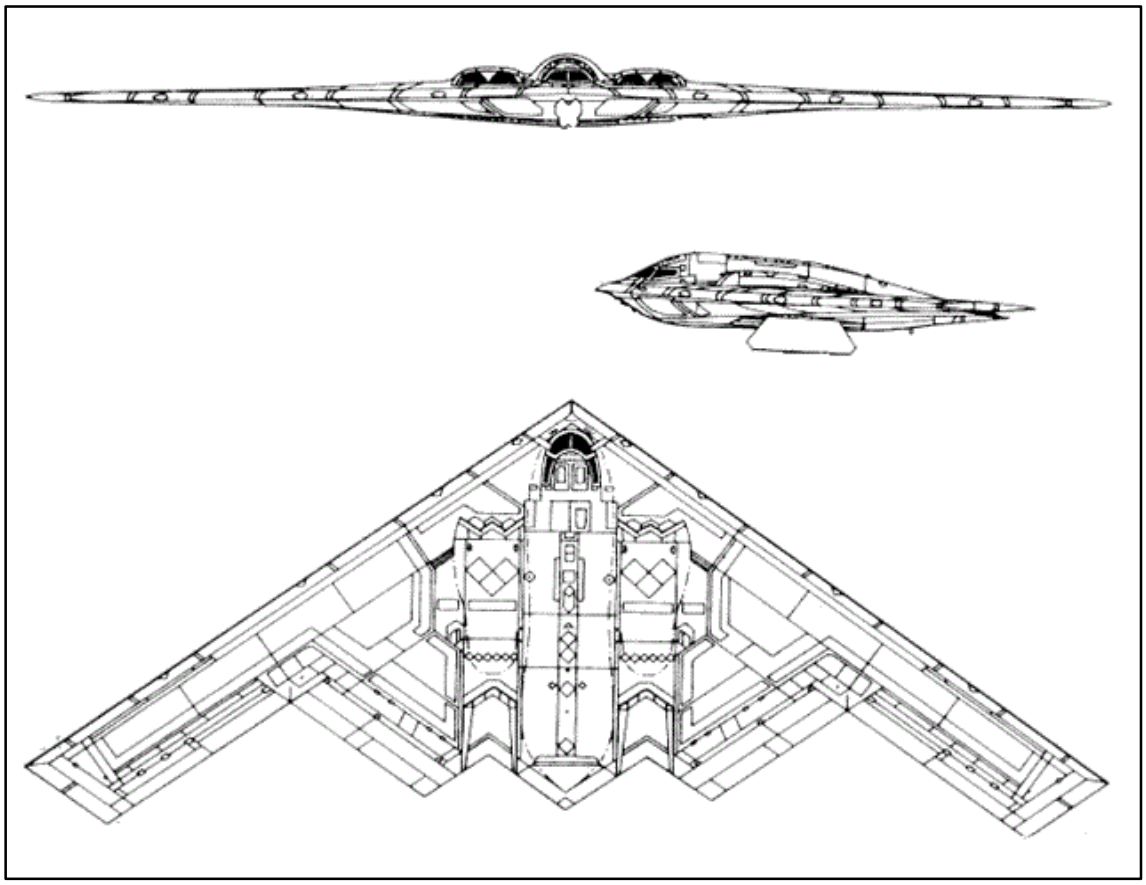

Figure A-53. B–2 Spirit

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: None

Crew: Two (provisions for three)

Role: Low-observable strategic bomber.

Armament: Cruise and attack missiles. Bombs both tactical and nuclear. Sea mines.

Dimensions: Length: 69 ft (21.03 m), Span: 172 ft, (52.43 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Straight, swept back with leading edges, double-V trailing edges and square tips.

Engine(s): Four turbofans mounted in pairs within wing structure. Exhausts over-wing.

Fuselage: Blended flying wing with sharp pointed nose. Flush cockpit, bulging spine.

Tail: No tail flats or fins.

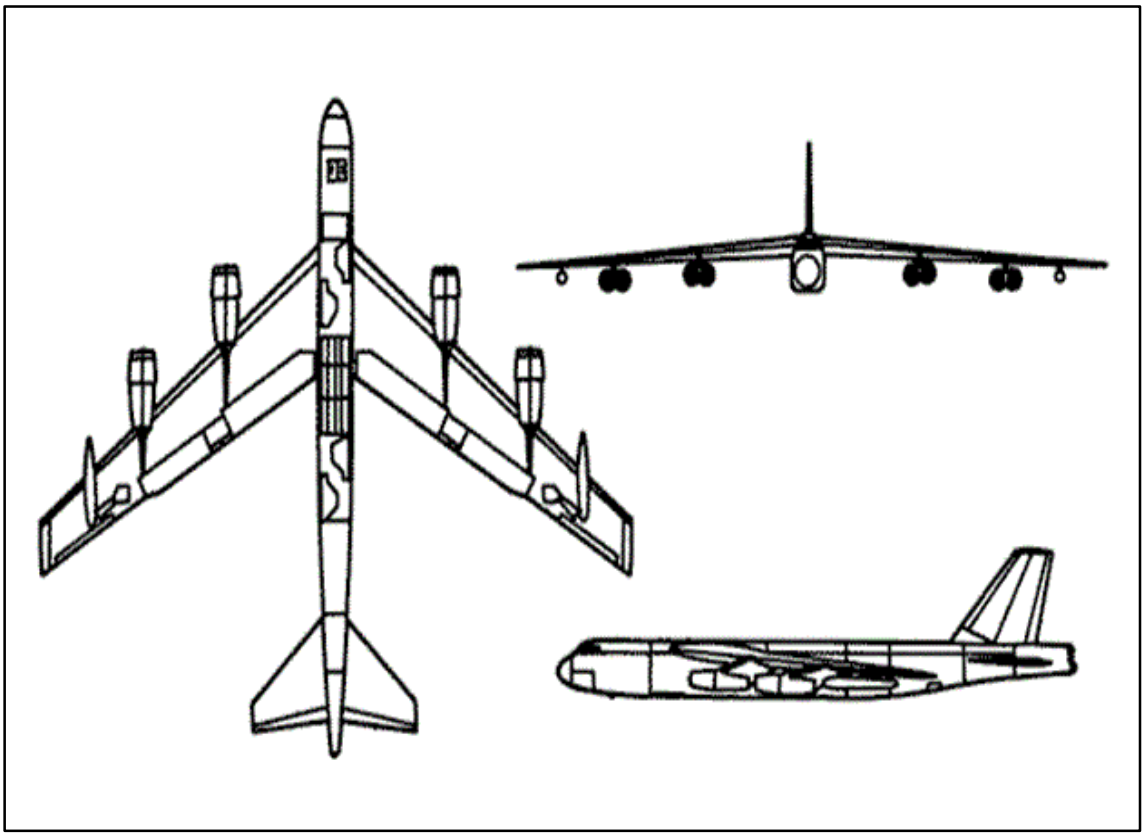

Figure A-53. B–52 Stratofortress

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar aircraft: Tu-95 Bear

Crew: Six

Role: Strategic bomber

Armament: Bombs, ALCMs, SRAMs, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 157 ft, 7 in (48. 6m), Span: 185 ft (56.4 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted, swept-back, and tapered with blunt tips and a negative slant.

Engine(s): Eight turbofans suspended in four pairs from pylons beneath the wings. Engines extend forward of the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Long, slender and tapers to the rear. Solid tapered nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Swept back, and tapered fin with square tip. Flats mid mounted on fuselage, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips.

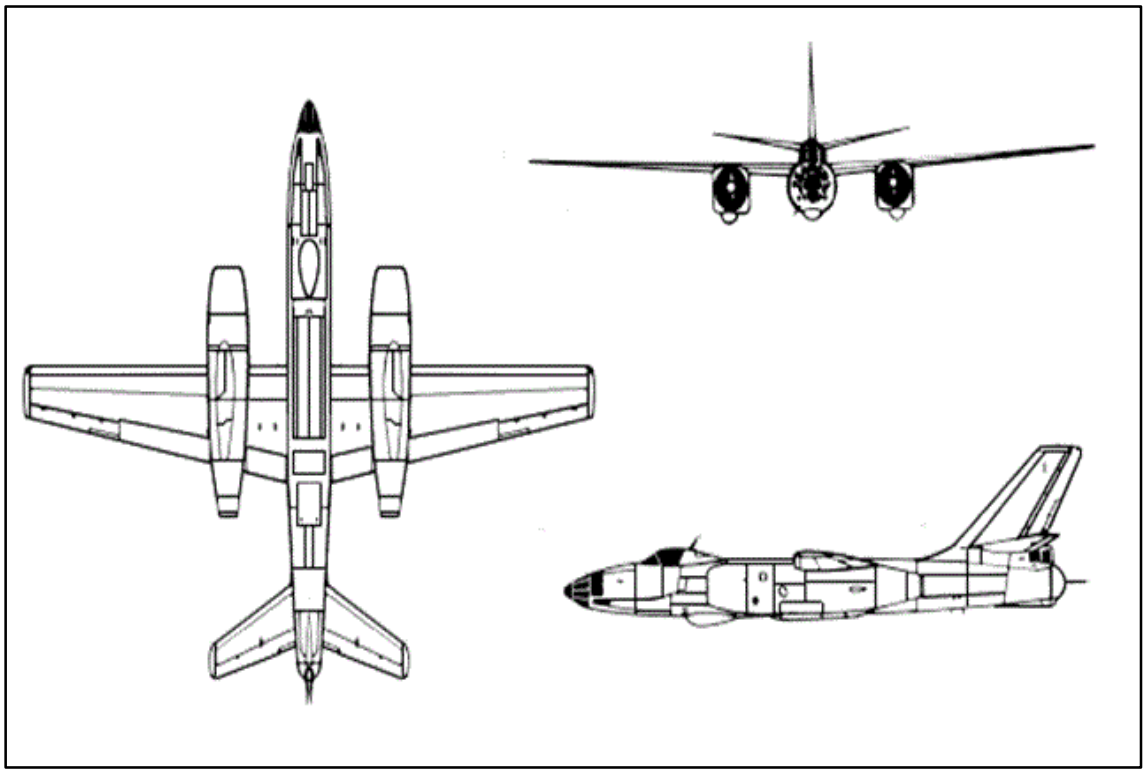

Figure A-55. IL-28 Beagle

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: Yak-28 Brewer

Crew: Three

Role: Light bomber, trainer

Armament: Bombs, two 23-mm cannons in tail

Dimensions: Length: 57 ft, 11 in (17.6 m), Span: 70 ft, 5 in (21.5 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted with straight leading edge and forward tapered trailing edge with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted beneath the wings in pods. Pods extend beyond wings' leading and trailing edges.

Fuselage: Tubular and cigar shaped tapering to the rear. Rounded glassed in nose. Bubble canopy.

Tail: Fin is swept back and tapered with a blunt tip. Flats are low mounted on the fin, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips. A glassed in tail gunner compartment is to the rear of the tail.

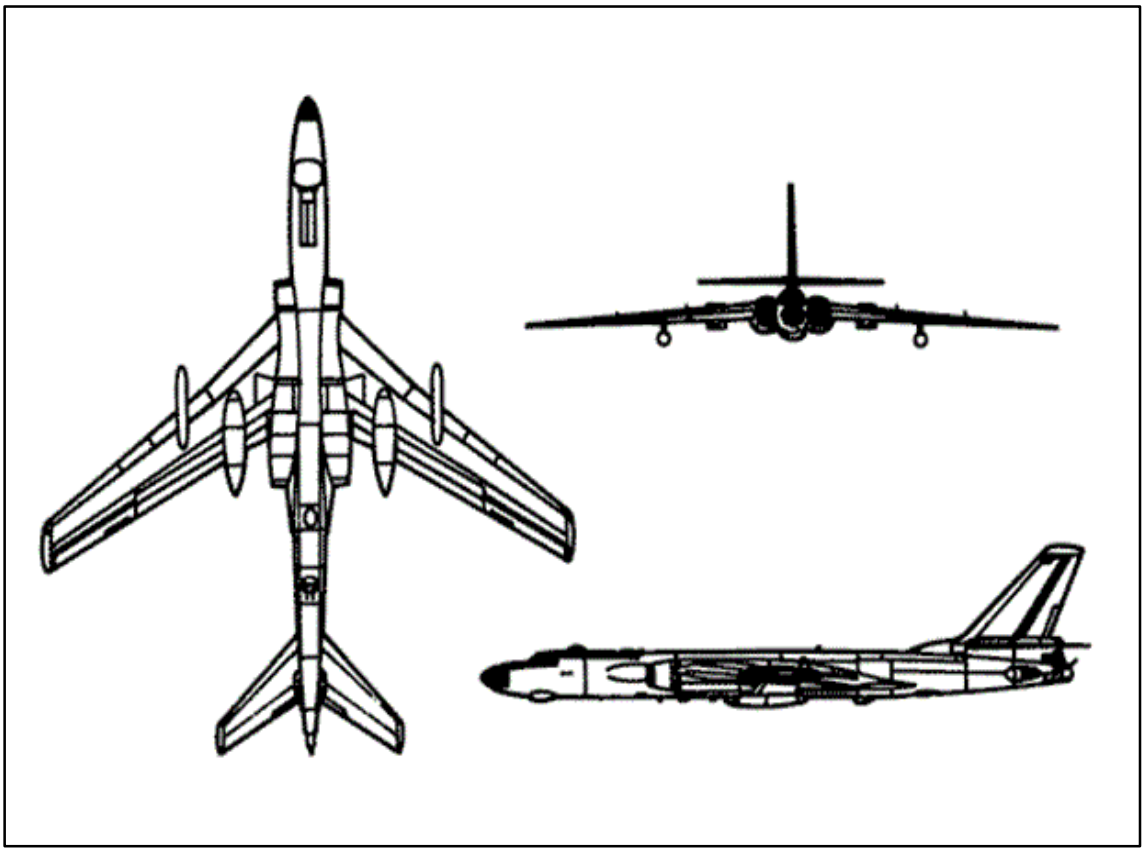

Figure A-56. Tu–16 Badger

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: None in this manual

Crew: Six

Role: Strategic bomber, ELINT, ECM

Armament: Bombs, missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 114 ft (34.8 m), Span: 108 ft (32.9 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, swept-back, and tapered with blunt tips. Fences on top of wings. Landing gear pods extend beyond wings' trailing edges.

Engine(s): Two turbojets mounted in wing roots extend beyond the leading and trailing edges of the wing root. Round air intakes.

Fuselage: Long slender, and bulging where the engines are mounted and tapered to the tail. Round glassed in nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Swept back, tapered fin and flats with blunt tips. Flats low mounted on the fin. Tail gunner compartment.

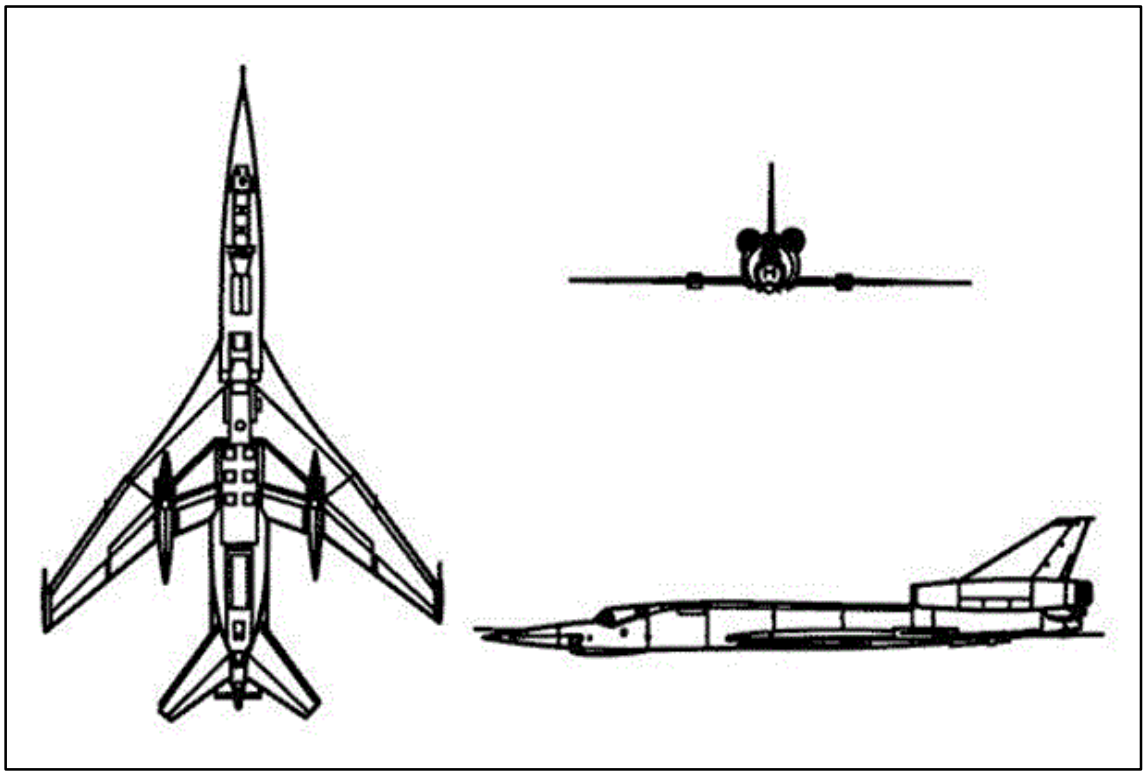

Figure A-57. Tu–22 Blinder

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: None in this manual

Crew: Three

Role: Bomber, reconnaissance, ELINT

Armament: Bomber, missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 133 ft (40.5 m), Span: 91 ft (27.75 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, swept back and tapered with square tips. Wide wing root. Landing gear pods extend beyond wings' trailing edges.

Engine(s): Two turbojets low mounted on the tail fin. Round air intakes.

Fuselage: Tube shaped with solid, pointed nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Flats low mounted on the fuselage, swept back and tapered with square tips. Fin is swept back and tapered with square tip.

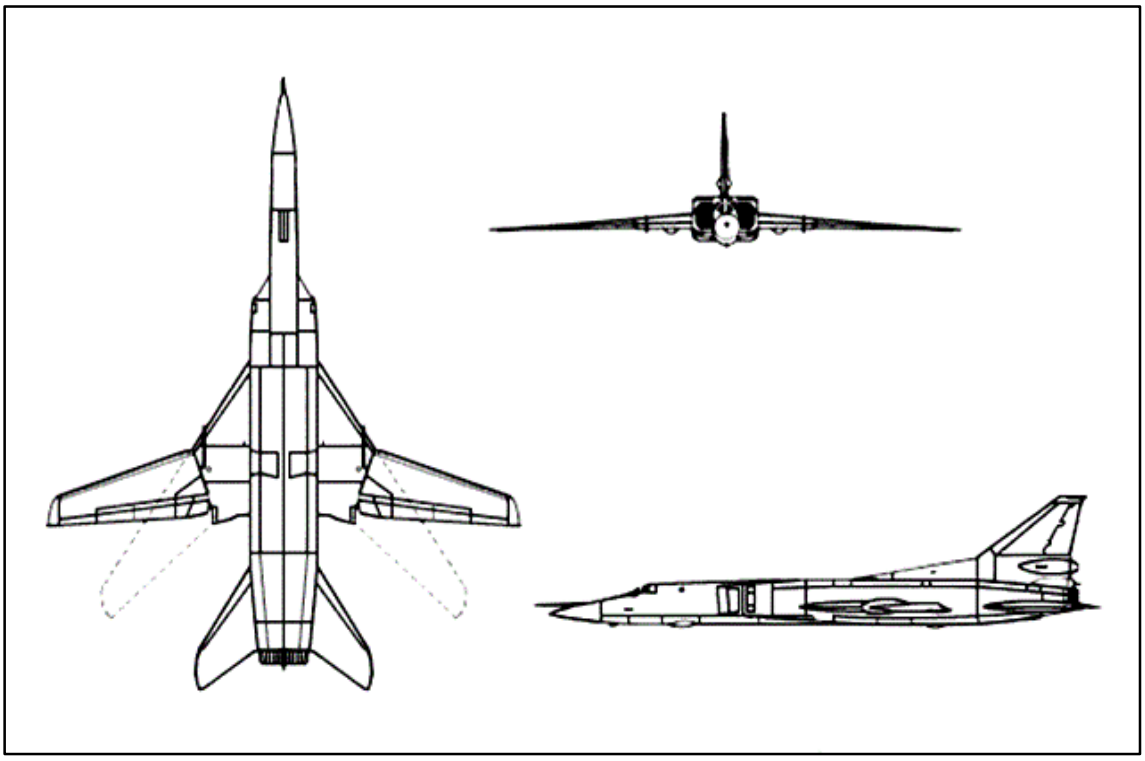

Figure A-58. Tu–26 Backfire

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: B-1B Lancer, Tu-160 Blackjack

Crew: Four

Role: Strategic medium bomber, maritime reconnaissance

Armament: Bombs, missiles, cannon

Dimensions: Length: 138 ft (42 m), Span: 115 ft (35 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, variable, swept back and tapered with curved tips. Wide wing root.

Engine(s): Two turbofans mounted in body. Large rectangular air intakes. Dual exhausts.

Fuselage: Long and slender with a solid pointed nose. Body is rectangular from the air intakes to the exhausts. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Fin is swept back and tapered with a square tip. Flats are mid mounted on body, swept back and tapered with blunt tips.

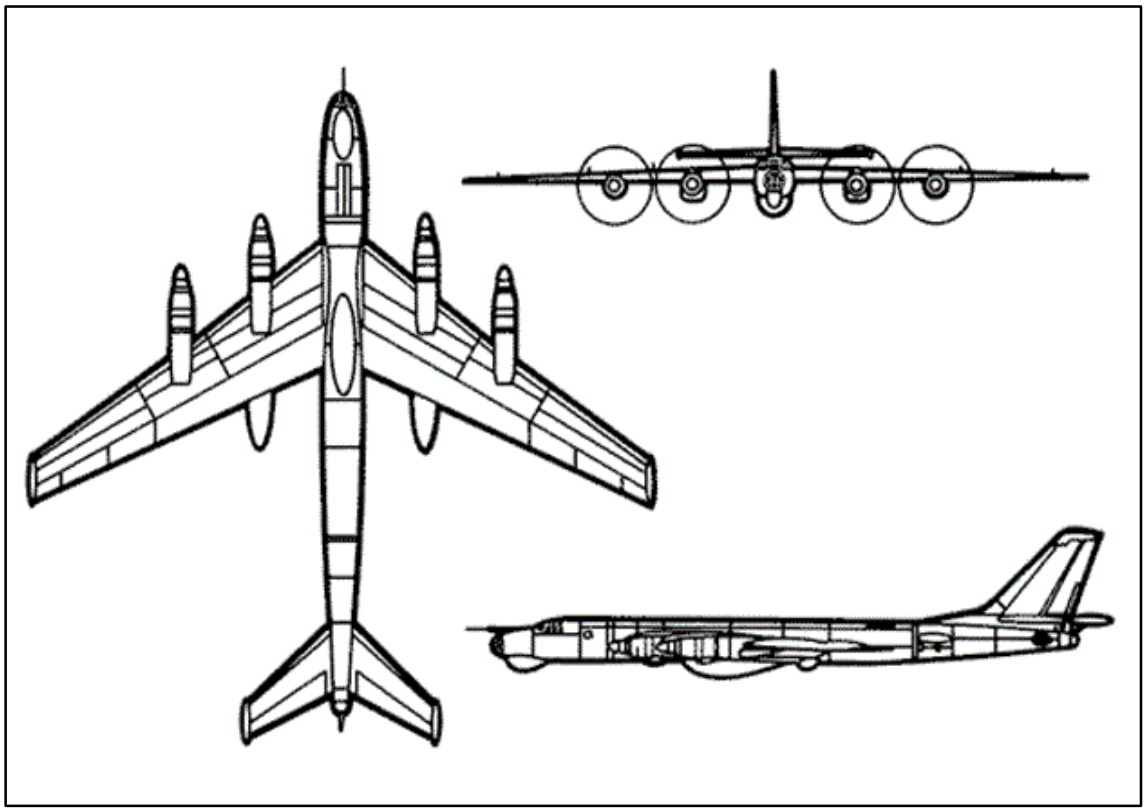

Figure A-59. Tu–95 Bear

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: B-52 Stratofortress

Crew: Unknown

Role: Strategic bomber, also maritime

Armament: Bombs, missiles, cruise missiles, two 23-mm cannons in the tail

Dimensions: Length: 162 ft, 5 in (49.5 m), Span: 167 ft, 8 in (51.1 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, swept back, and tapered with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Four turboprops with contra-rotating propellers located on the wings. Engine nacelles extend well beyond the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Tube shaped with rounded nose; tapers to the rear. Stepped cockpit. Tail gun compartment.

Tail: Fin swept back and tapered with a square tip. Flats low mounted on the fin, swept back, and tapered.

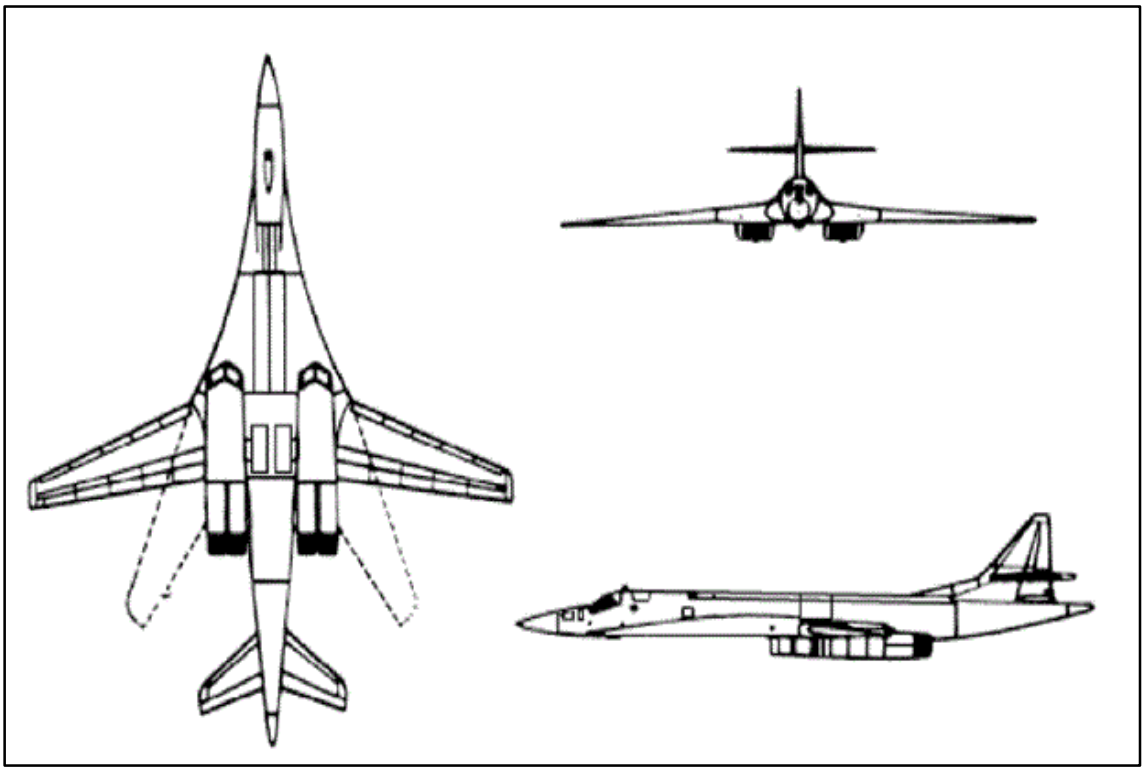

Figure A-60. Tu–160 Blackjack

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: B-1B Lancer, Tu-26 Backfire

Crew: Four

Role: Strategic bomber

Armament: Bombs, missiles, ALCMs

Dimensions: Length: 177 ft (54 m), Span: 182 ft, 9 in (55.7 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, swept back and tapered. Variable geometry wings with large fixed center section.

Engine(s): Four turbofans mounted in pairs under the fixed center section. Square intakes. Exhausts extend behind the wings' trailing edges.

Fuselage: Slim structure. Long, pointed, slightly upturned nose section. Stepped canopy.

Tail: Flats are swept back, tapered and mid mounted on the fin. Tail fin is back tapered with a square tip. Fin has a fairing in the leading edge. Tail cone is located past the tail section.

CARGO AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

This section provides examples of cargo and transport aircraft. Many of these aircraft have very similar recognition features because they were all designed to perform similar, specific missions such as operating from short, unimproved runways, roads, or fields. Modern cargo and transport aircraft are manufactured with high-mounted straight wings which allow greater lift and better control at low speeds and altitudes.

SPECIFIC PLATFORMS

The primary means of training Soldiers on the specifics of aircraft is CD and other computer assisted training aids. This training aids list the specific dimensions, capabilities and other pertinent data that Soldiers should know when identifying aircraft. It is imperative to remember the primary means of VACR: the use of WEFT. It is good to know range, length, payload capabilities of aircraft but the underlying principal in VACR to enable Soldiers to identify, determine and engage is the use of WEFT. Refer to figure A-61.

Specific criteria for each aircraft in this appendix can be found in the CAI aids that are distributed to units. See table A-4 on page A-66 and figures A-62 through A-78 (on pages A-67 through A-83).

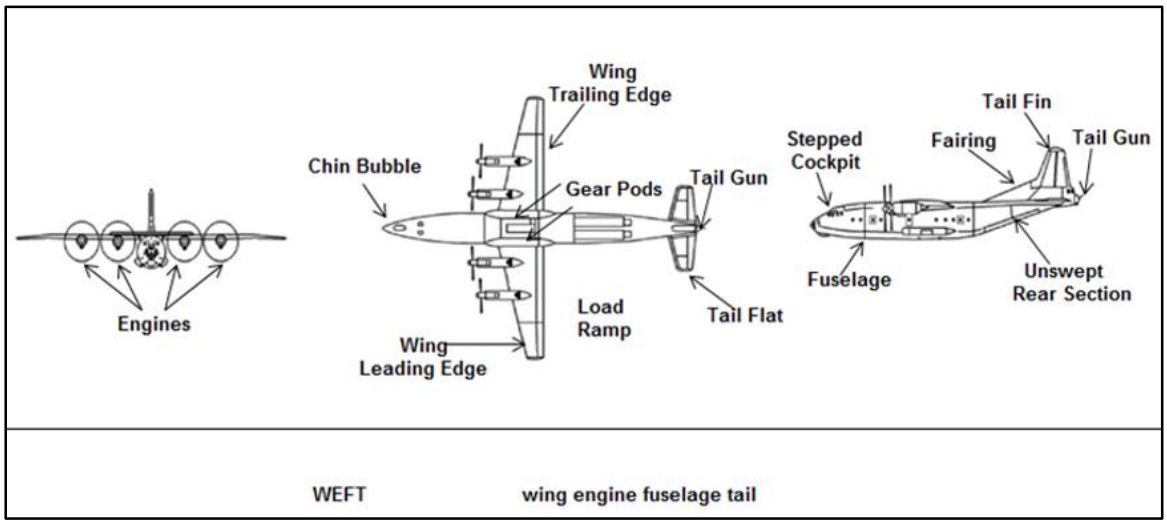

Figure A-61. WEFT description for Cargo and Transport

Table A-4. List of Cargo and Transport Aircraft

Name of Aircraft	Country of Origin
AN-12 CUB	Russia
AN-24 Coke, AN-26 CURL	Russia
AN-32 Cline	Russia
AN-72 Coaler	Russia
AN-124 Condor	Russia
Aviocar C-212	Spain
Buffalo, C-8A	Canada
C-5 Galaxy	United States
Caribou, C-7A	Canada
C-17A Globemaster III	United States
C-130 Hercules	United States
C-141 Starlifter	United States
C-160 Transall	France, Germany
DC-3 Dakota	United States
G-222	Italy
IL-14 Crate	Russia
IL-76	Russia

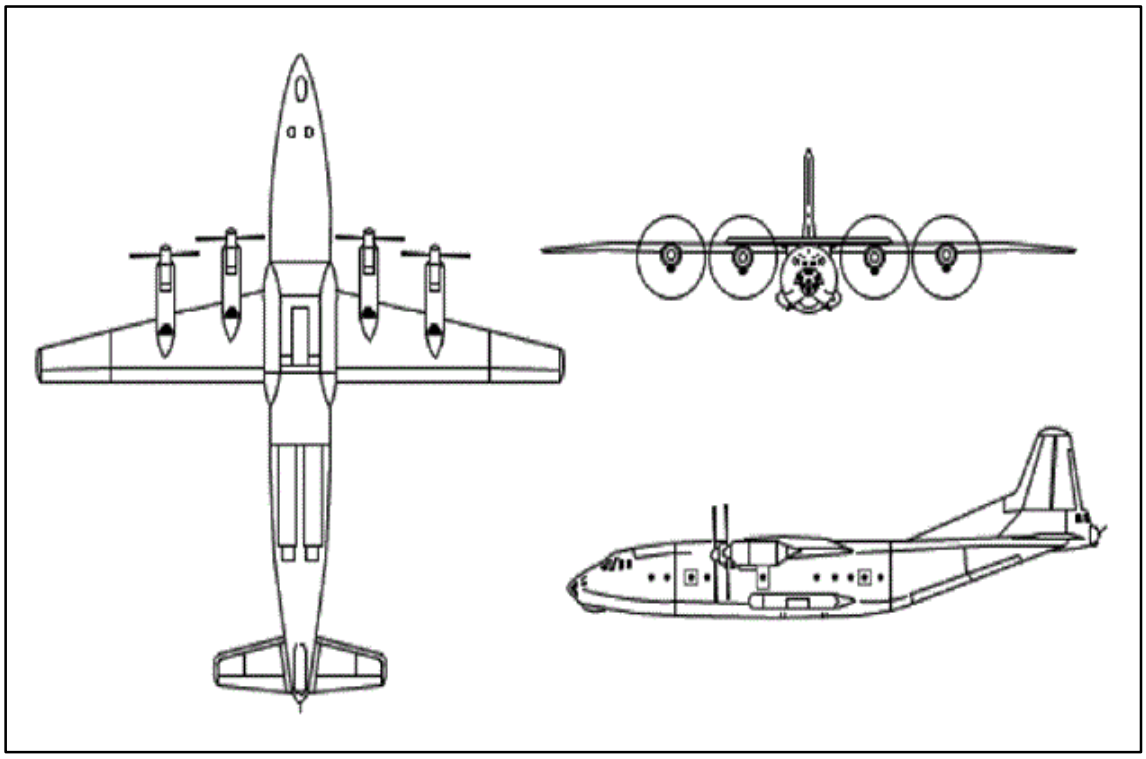

Figure A-62. An-12 CUB

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: C-130 Hercules, C-160 Transall, G.222

Crew: Six

Role: Medium cargo/transport (100 equipped troops, vehicles, and weapons), ECM, ELINT

Armament: Twin 23-mm cannons in tail

Dimensions: Length: 121 ft, 4 in (37 m), Span: 124 ft, 8 in (38 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted with drooping outer wing panels, back-tapered leading edges, straight trailing edges, and blunt tips.

Engine(s): Four turboprop engines mounted under the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Round slender body with stepped cockpit and glassed in nose. Landing gear pods bulge at lower body midsection. Upswept rear section.

Tail: Flats are unequally tapered with blunt tips and mounted high on the fuselage. Fin is tapered with a blunt tip and a step in the leading edge. Two 23-mm guns in tail turret.

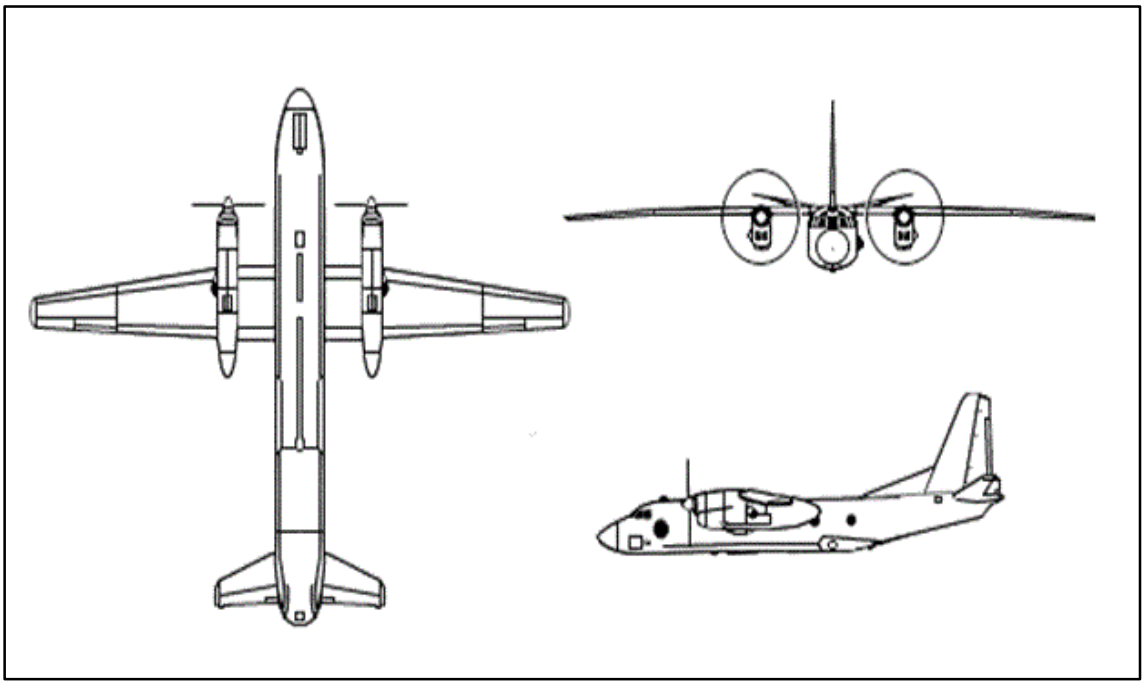

Figure A-63. An-24 Coke, An-26 Curl

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: An-32 Cline, IL-20 Coot, P-3C Orion, An-12 Cub

Crew: Five

Role: Short haul, light-transport, cargo (40 equipped troops, small vehicles) paratroop

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 77 ft, 2 in (23.54 m), Span: 95 ft, 9 in (29.2 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted and equally tapered from the engines to the blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted in pods beneath the wings. Pods extend beyond the wings' leading and trailing edges.

Fuselage: Long, slender, upswept rear section. Solid rounded nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Fin is back tapered with a blunt tip and angular fairing. Flats are high mounted on the body, back tapered with blunt tips, and have a positive slant.

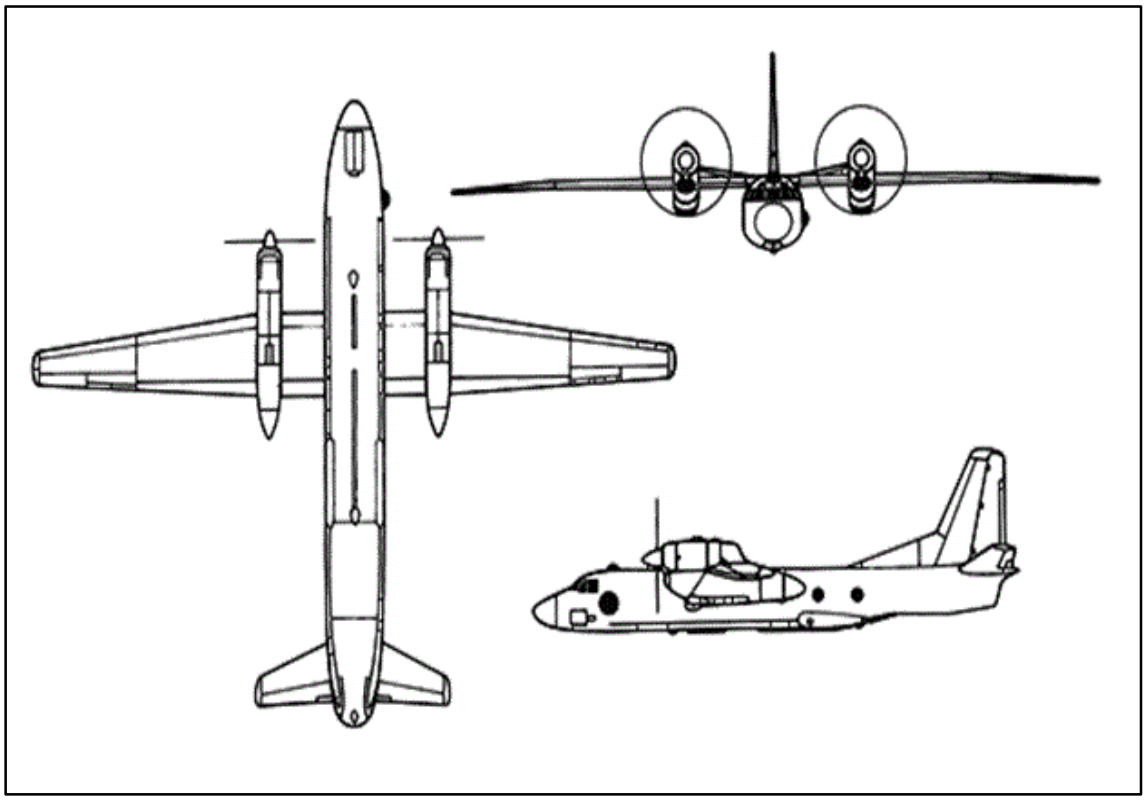

Figure A-64. An-32 Cline

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: An-24 Coke, An-26 Curl

Crew: Five

Role: Short-to-medium range, light transport, cargo (39 equipped troops, small vehicles), airdrop

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 78 ft (23.75 m), Span: 95 ft, 9 in (29.2 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and equally tapered from the engines to the blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted in pods over the wings. Pods extend beyond the wings' leading and trailing edges.

Fuselage: Long tubular, upswept rear section with a solid rounded nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Fin is unequally tapered with blunt tip and angular fairing. Flats are high mounted on the body, back tapered with blunt tips, and have a positive slant.

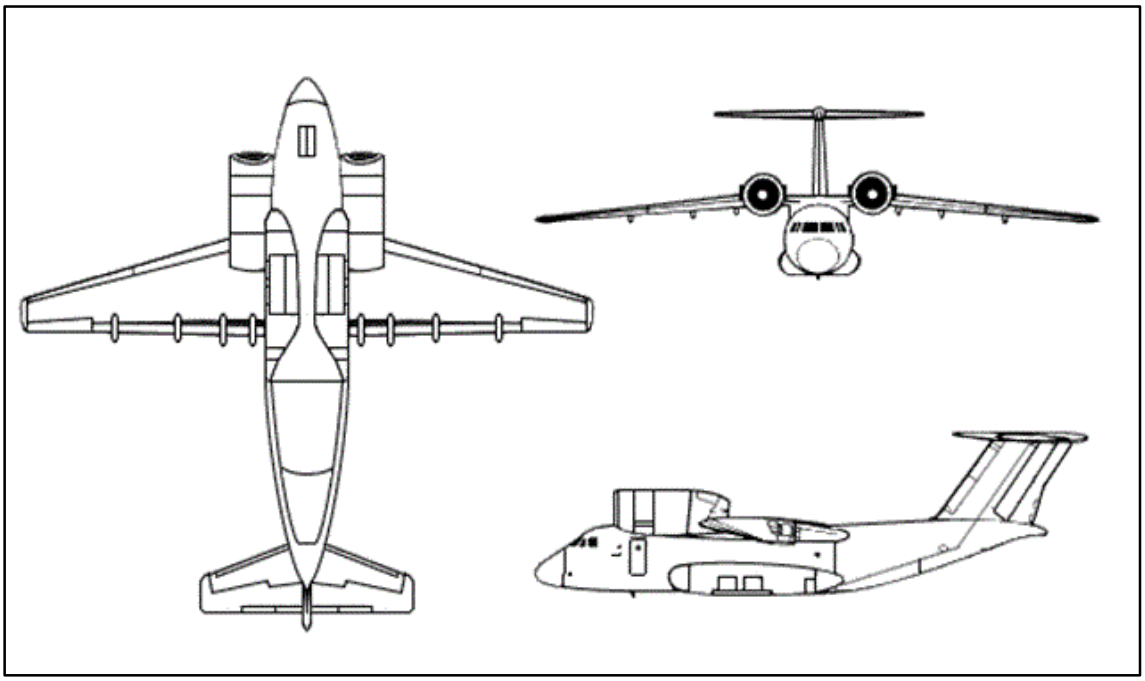

Figure A-65. An-72 Coaler

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: C-160 Transall, G.222.

Crew: Three

Role: Medium-transport, STOL

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 87 ft, 2 in (26.56 m), Span: 84 ft, 9 in (25.84 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High-mounted and back-tapered with blunt tips and a negative slant.

Engine(s): Two turbofans in long pods mounted on top of the wings. Round air intakes extend from the front of the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Circular with round, solid nose, upswept rear section, and a flush cockpit.

Tail: Swept-back, untapered fin. Back-tapered flats high-mounted on the fin forming a T.

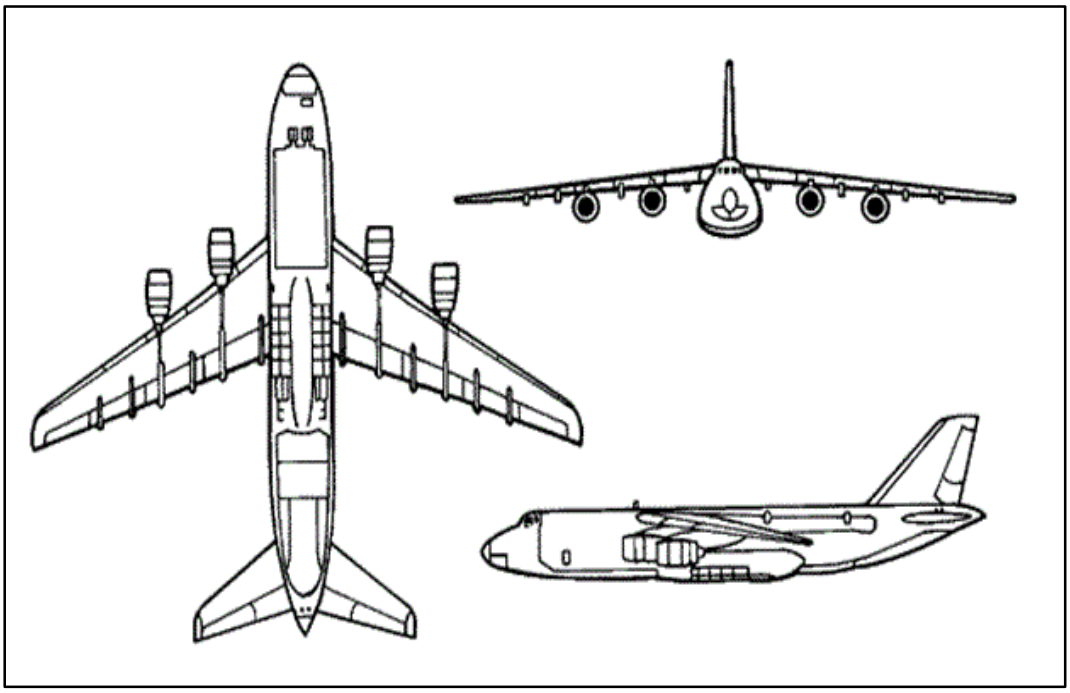

Figure A-66. An-124 Condor

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: C-5B Galaxy, C-17A Globemaster III

Crew: Six or Seven with loadmaster

Role: Strategic transport

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 226 ft, 3 in (69 m), Span: 240 ft, 5 in (73.3 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, swept back, and tapered with curved tips. Negative slant.

Engine(s): Four turbofans mounted on pylons under the wings.

Fuselage: Thick, oval, rounded nose and tapers to the rear. Stepped canopy.

Tail: Fin swept back and tapered with rounded tips. Flats swept back, tapered and mid mounted on the body.

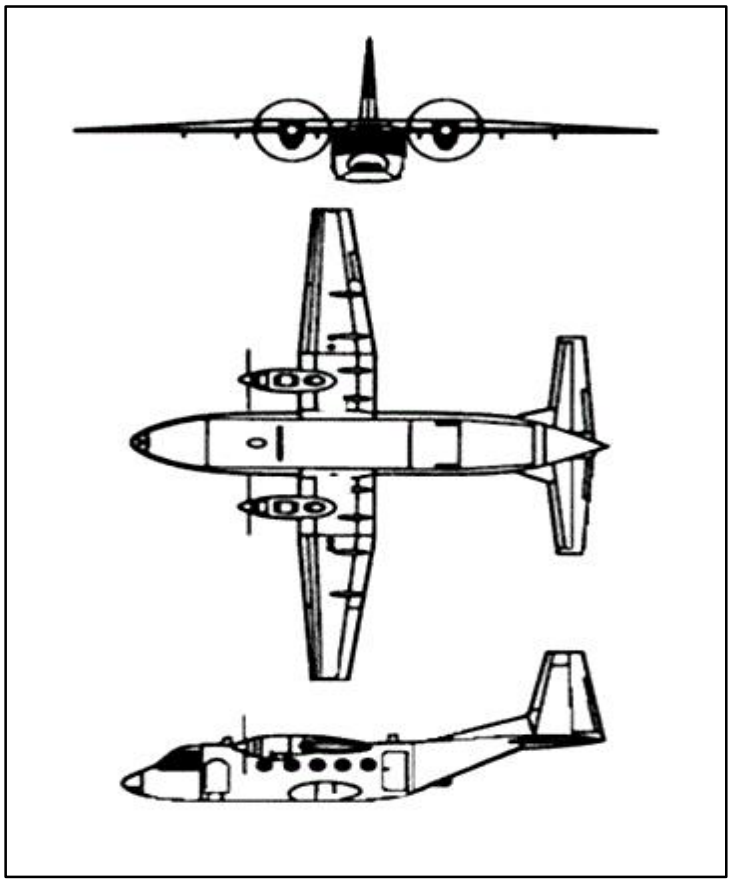

Figure A-67. Aviocar C-212

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Spain

Similar Aircraft: C-160 Transall, G.222

Crew: Two

Role: STOL, light-utility transport (18 equipped troops, light tactical vehicles), airdrop

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 49 ft, 9 in (15.18 m), Span: 62 ft, 4 in (19.12 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and unequally tapered from mid wing to the square tips.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted in pods under the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Thick, cigar-shaped with flat bottom and upswept rear section. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Fin is equally tapered with a square tip. Straight fairing in the leading edge. Flats are mid mounted on the body and tapered with square tips.

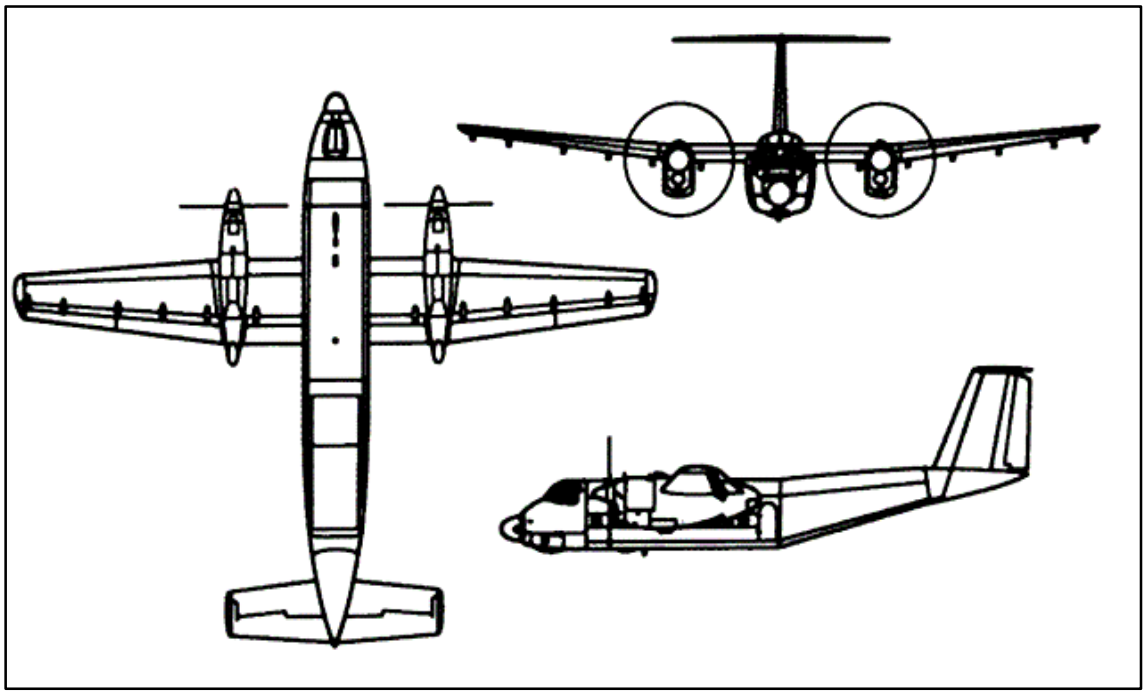

Figure A-68. C-8A Buffalo

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Canada (DHC-5, CC-115)

Similar Aircraft: C-7A Caribou

Crew: Three

Role: STOL transport, cargo (41 troops, 1/4-ton vehicles, and freight)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 79 ft (24.08 m), Span: 96 ft (29.26 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, straight from body to engines, and equally tapered outboard of engines to the blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted under the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Slab sided with solid, rounded nose. Stepped cockpit. Upswept rear section.

Tail: Fin is slightly swept back and tapered with square tip. Flats are equally tapered with blunt tips and high mounted on the fin forming a T.

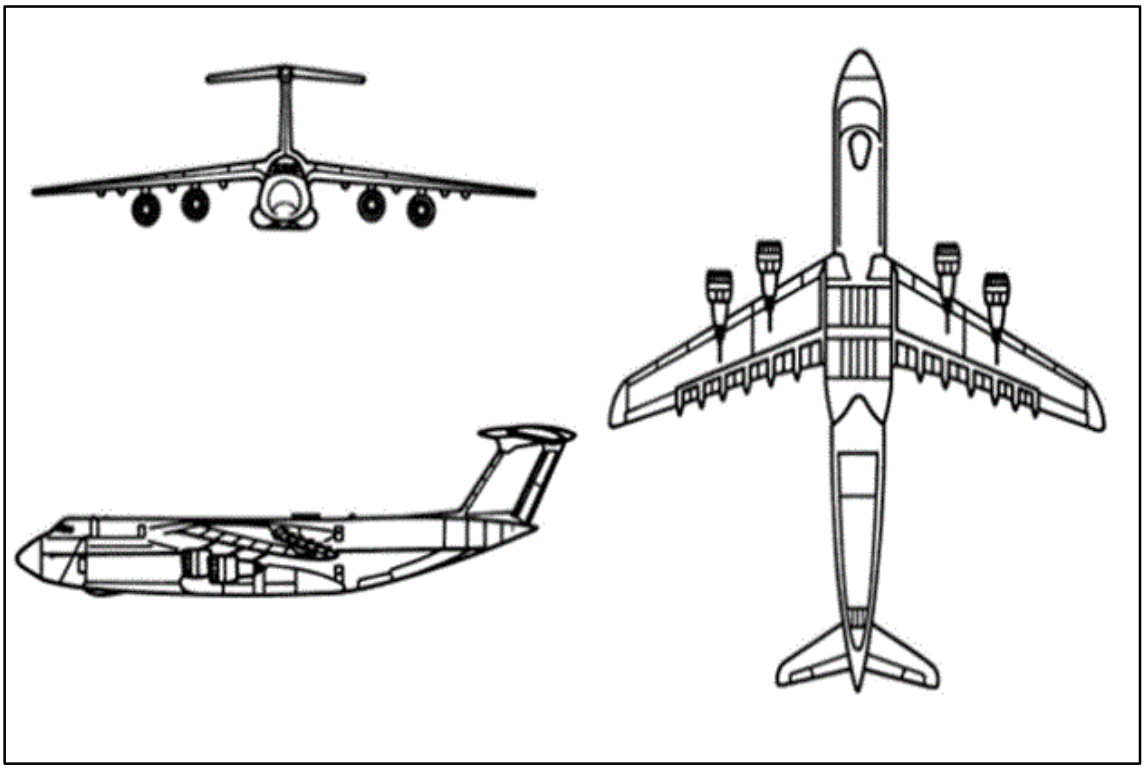

Figure A-69. C-5 Galaxy (LOCKHEED)

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: C-17A Globemaster III, C-141 Starlifter, Il-76 Candid, An-124 Condor

Crew: Six

Role: Heavy-transport (345 equipped troops), heavy-cargo (armored vehicles, weapons, helicopters)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 247 ft, 10 in (75.54 m), Span: 222 ft, 8 in (67.88 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, swept-back, and tapered with curved tips and negative slant.

Engine(s): Four turbofans, suspended on pylons, and extending forward of the wings' leading edges. Round air intakes.

Fuselage: Large, cigar shaped, and tapered to tail section. Slightly tapered, rounded nose. Stepped cockpit. Landing gear bulges at lower midsection. Upswept rear section.

Tail: Swept back, tapered tail flats and high mounted on a swept back, tapered tail fin forming a T.

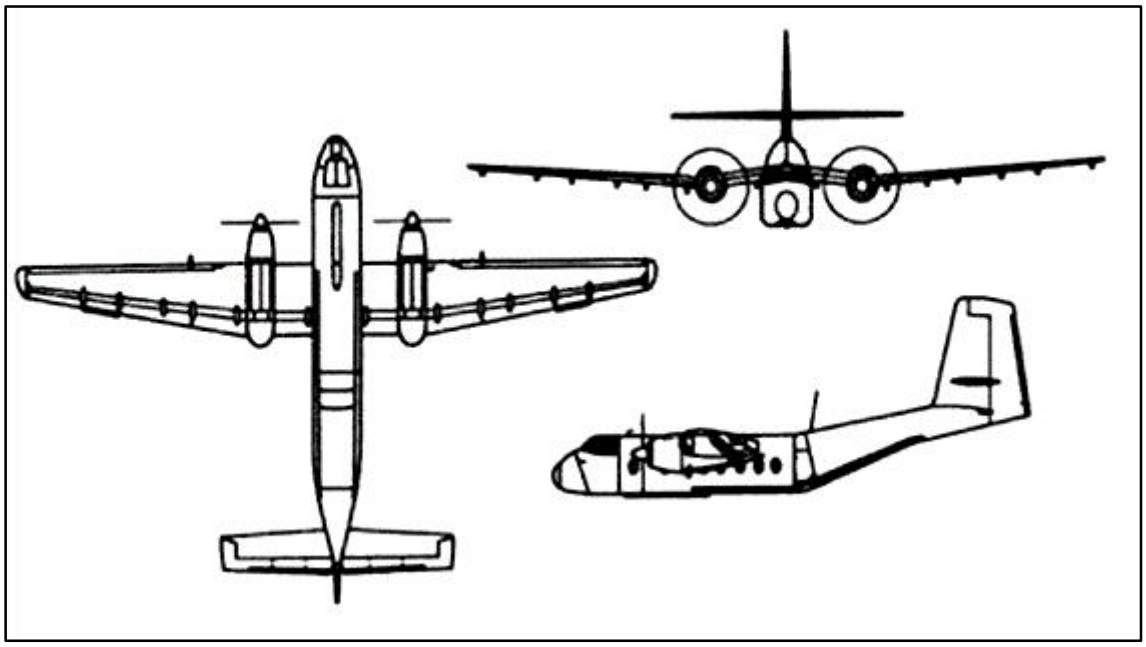

Figure A-70. C-7A Caribou

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Canada (DHC-4A, CC-108)

Similar Aircraft: Buffalo C-8A, DHC-5

Crew: Three

Role: STOL utility transport (32 equipped troops, 1/4-ton trucks)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 72 ft, 7 in (22.14 m), Span: 95 ft, 2 in (29.16 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted with straight leading edge and forward tapered trailing edge from engines to the blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two piston engines mounted in wings' leading edges. Engine nacelles extend beyond leading edges.

Fuselage: Slab sided with solid, rounded nose. Stepped cockpit. Upswept rear section.

Tail: Flats mid-to-low mounted on tail fin and tapered with blunt tips. Large fin tapered with blunt tip.

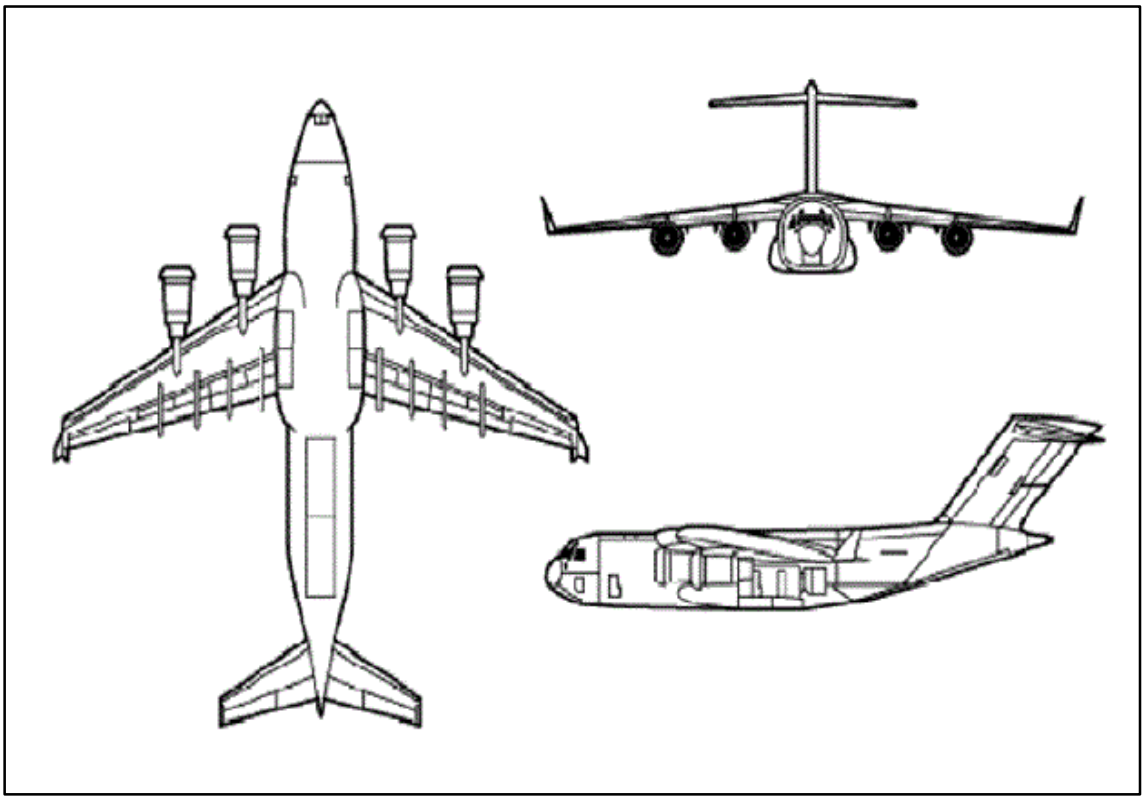

Figure A-71. C-17A Globemaster III

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: C-5 Galaxy, Il-76 Candid, C-141B Starlifter

Crew: Five (with loadmaster)

Role: Long-range and intra-theatre heavy cargo transport (troops, heavy equipment, helicopters)

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 174 ft (53.04 m), Span: 165 ft (50.29 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, swept back, tapered with a negative slant. Winglets located at wing tips.

Engine(s): Four turbofans mounted on pylons under wings with round intakes.

Fuselage: Round and tapers to tail cone. Upswept rear section. Flush cockpit and a round nose.

Tail: Fin swept back and untapered. Flats swept back, tapered, mounted high on fin forming a T.

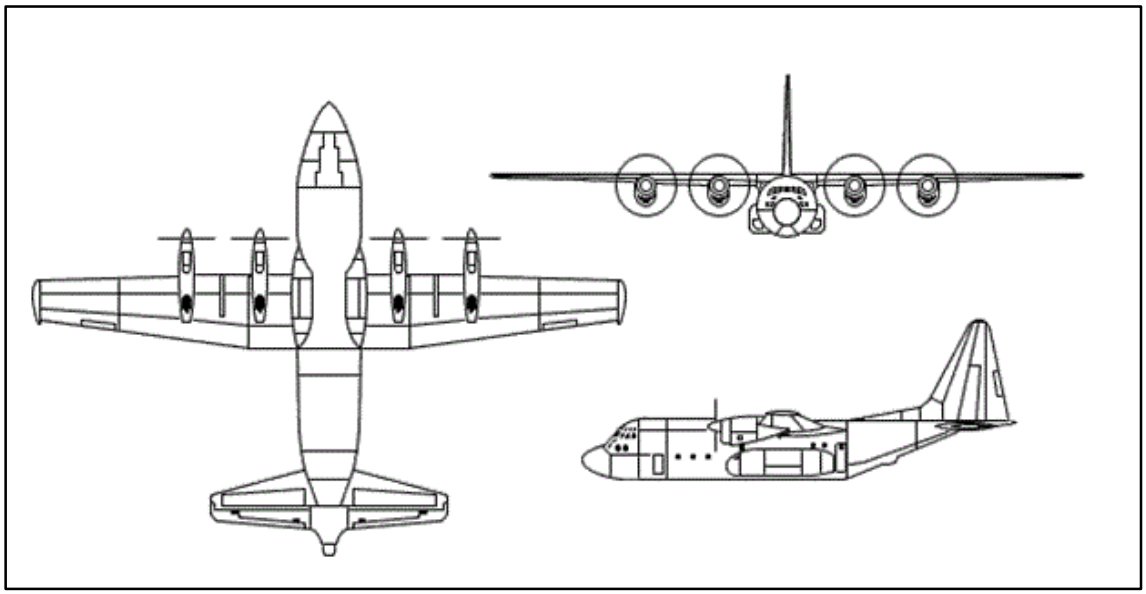

Figure A-72. C-130 Hercules

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: An-12 Cub, C-160 Transall, G.222

Crew: Four

Role: Transport, cargo, airdrop, extraction, air refueling, recon, gunship

Armament: Usually none, except AC-130G gunship

Dimensions: Length: 97 ft, 9 in (29.78 m), Span: 132 ft, 7 in (40.41 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted with straight leading edges, forward tapered trailing edges and blunt tips.

Engine(s): Four turboprops mounted under and extending beyond wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Wide and circular with solid with a blunt nose. Stepped cockpit. Upswept rear section.

Tail: Flats equally tapered and high mounted on the body. Tall tail fin tapered with a blunt tip.

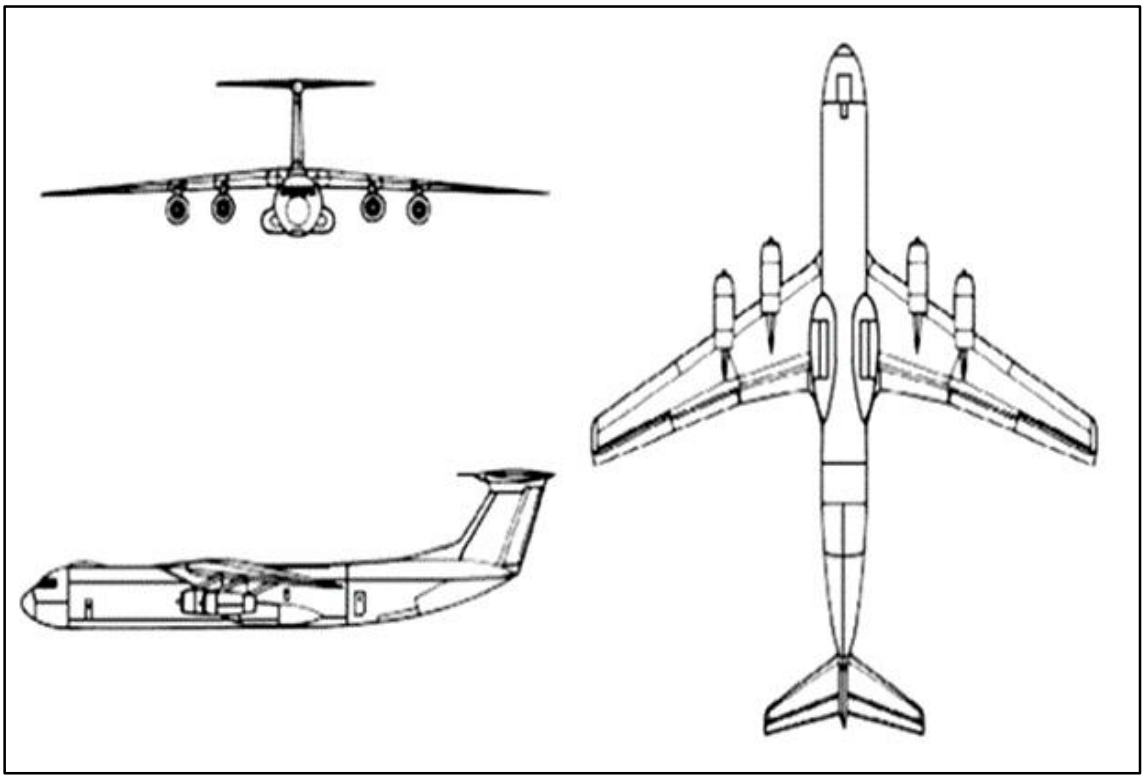

Figure A-73. C-141 Starlifter

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: Candid, C-5A Galaxy, C-17A Globemaster III

Crew: Four

Role: Transport, cargo (154 equipped troops, tactical vehicles, and weapons)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 168 ft, 4 in (51.30 m), Span: 160 ft (48.76 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, swept back, and tapered. Negative slant and blunt tips.

Engine(s): Four turbofans suspended from pylons under the wings. Engines extend forward of the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Cigar shaped and tapered to the rear. Solid, rounded nose and flush cockpit. Landing gear bulges at lower midsection.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered flats mounted high on a swept back and tapered tail fin forming a T. Small fairing in leading edge of the fin.

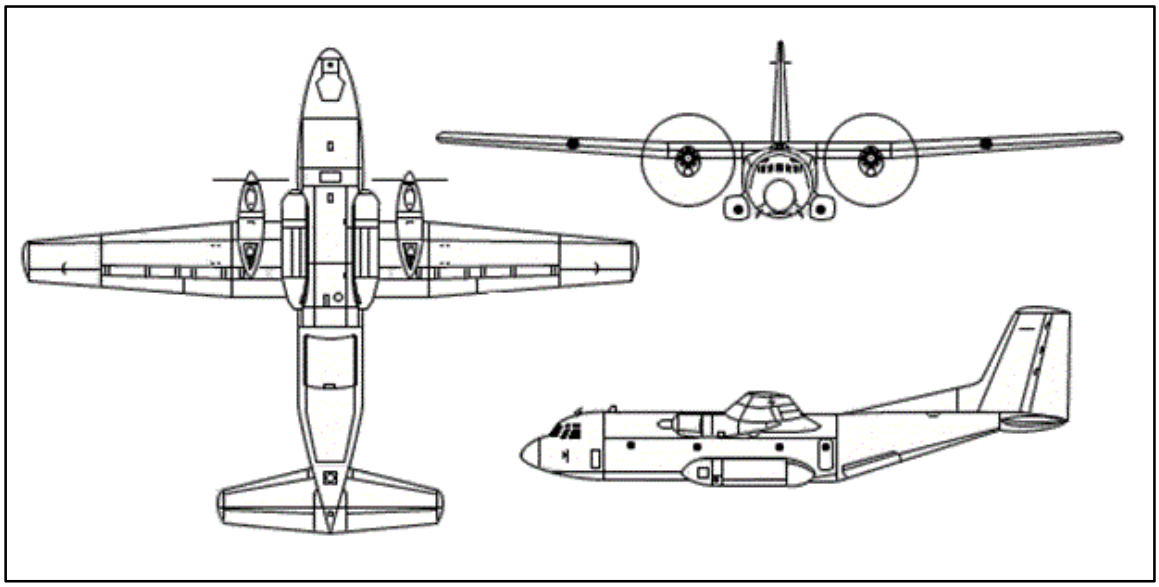

Figure A-74. C-Transall

GENERAL DATA:

Countries of Origin: France, Germany.

Similar Aircraft: G.222, Aviocar C-212, C-130 Hercules, An-12 Cub

Crew: Three

Role: Transport, cargo (93 equipped troops, tactical vehicles), airdrop, EW, surveillance, airborne command.

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 106 ft, 3 in (32.4 m), Span: 131 ft, 3 in (40 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and equally tapered outboard of engines with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted under and extend beyond wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Long, thick and tapered to the rear with round with a solid nose. Stepped cockpit and upswept tail section.

Tail: Flats mid mounted on thinned body, equally tapered with blunt tips. Fin is tall and tapered with a blunt tip and a fairing in the leading edge.

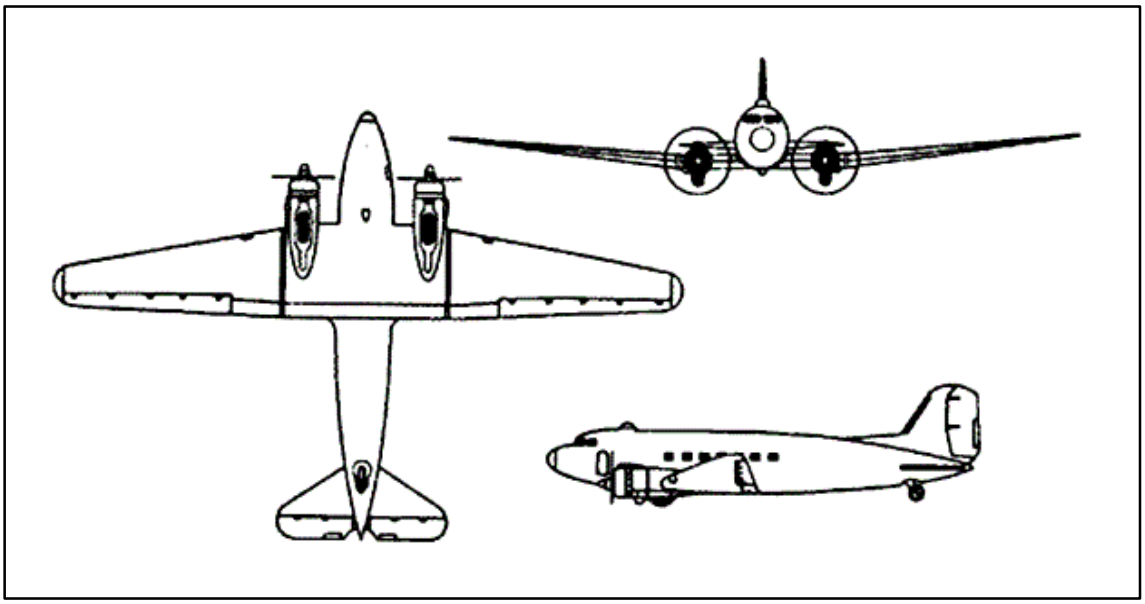

Figure A-75. DC-3 Dakota

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: I1-14 Crate

Crew: Five

Role: Medium-transport, cargo (35 equipped troops)

Armament: Usually none except modified gunship

Dimensions: Length: 64 ft, 5 in (19.63 m), Span: 95 ft (28.96 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted with unequally tapered leading and trailing edge. Has rounded tips and positive slant.

Engine(s): Two piston engines mounted in the wing's leading edges. There are also turboprop versions.

Fuselage: Club-shaped and tapered to the rear. Solid, round nose and a stepped cockpit.

Tail: Fin tapered with a rounded tip. Flats are mid-mounted on the body, with round tips.

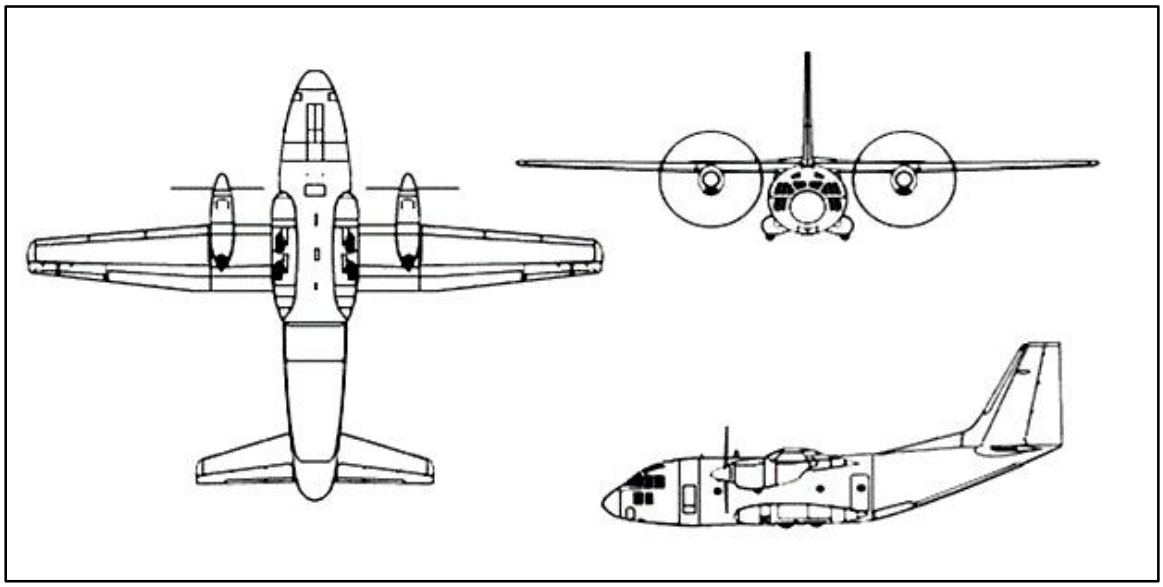

Figure A-76. C-27 Alenia (G.222)

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Italy

Similar Aircraft: C-160 Transall, Aviocar C-212, C-130 Hercules, An-12 Cub

Crew: Three

Role: STOL transport, cargo (44 equipped troops)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 74 ft, 5 in (22.7 m), Span: 94 ft, 2 in (28.7 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and equally tapered outboard of engines with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted beneath and extending beyond the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Short, round and tapered to the rear. Rounded nose and stepped cockpit. Upswept rear section.

Tail: Flats high-mounted on fuselage. Tapered leading edges with blunt tips. Fin is tall and back tapered with a blunt tip and fairing in the leading edge.

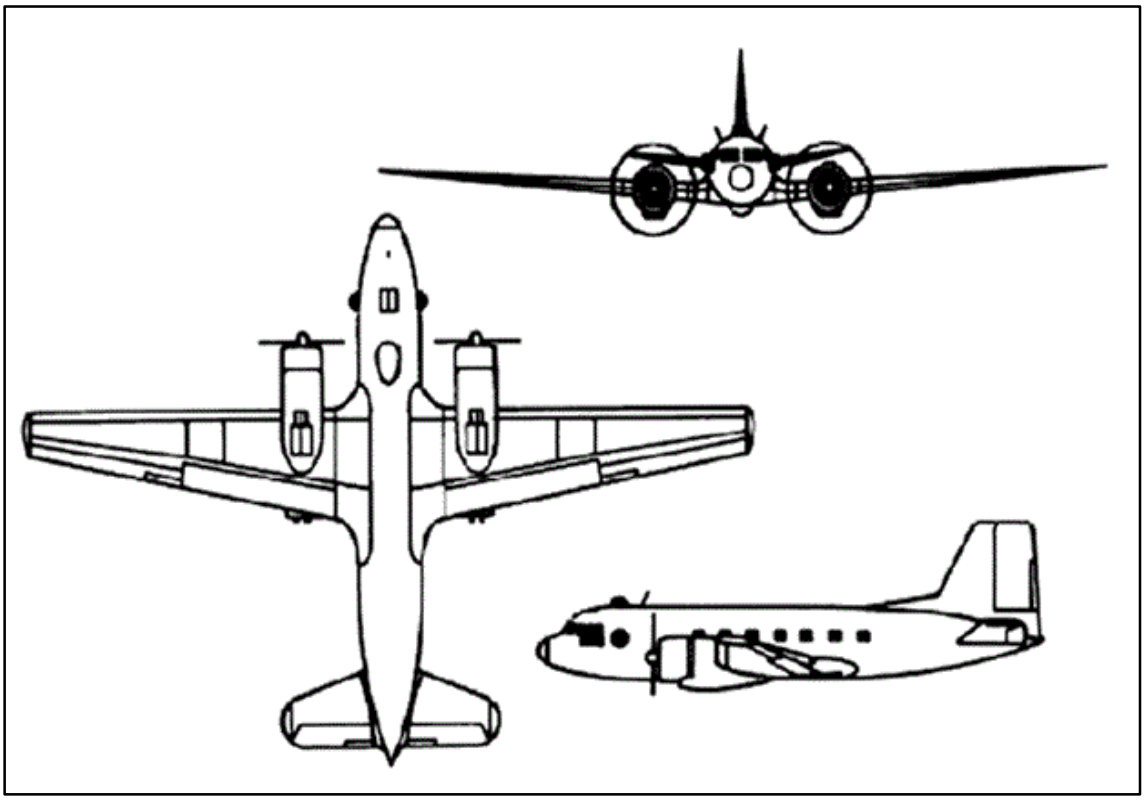

Figure A-77. IL-14 Crate

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: DC-3 Dakota

Crew: Five

Role: Medium-transport, cargo (five equipped troops)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 73 ft, 2 in (22.3 m), Span: 104 ft (31.70 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted and has straight leading edges and forward tapered trailing edges with blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two piston engines mounted in and extending beyond the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Long, cigar shaped, and tapered to the rear section. Rounded, solid nose and stepped cockpit.

Tail: Flats mid-mounted on body and back-tapered with rounded tips. Large fin, tapered with a square tip and a small fairing in the leading edge.

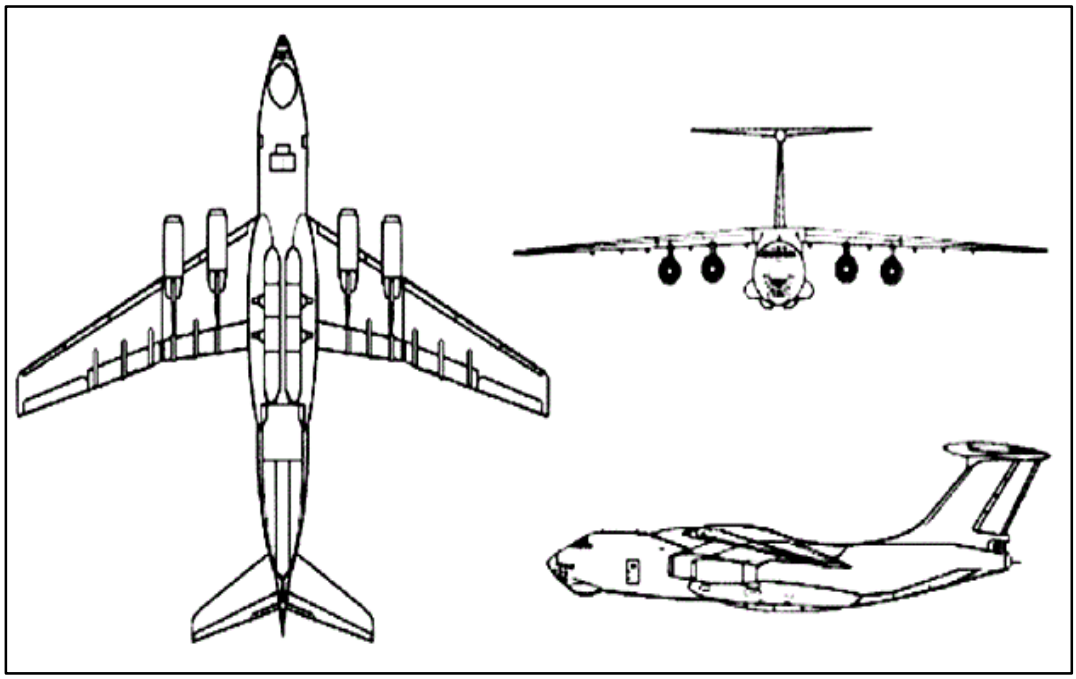

Figure A-78. IL-76

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aircraft: C-141B Starlifter, C-5 Galaxy, C-17A Globemaster III

Crew: Seven

Role: Heavy transport, cargo (tanks, guns, and other equipment)

Armament: Rear gun turret on military model

Dimensions: Length: 152 ft, 10 in (46.6 m), Span: 165 ft, 8 in (50.6 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wing: High mounted, swept back and tapered with blunt tips. Slight negative slant.

Engine(s): Four turbofans mounted on pylons under and extending beyond wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Long, round and tapering to the rear. Round nose with radome on the chin. Bottom portion of nose glassed in. Flush cockpit.

Tail: Flats swept back, tapered and high mounted on a swept back, tapered tail fin forming a T.

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Appendix B

Utility Aircraft and Unmanned Aircraft

UTILITY AIRCRAFT

This appendix shows several examples of utility type aircraft and unmanned aircraft. There are literally hundreds of utility aircraft types that could be used in this function. Included are utility types manufactured specifically for military purposes, although other examples are shown of conversions from civilian to military or military to civilian uses.

From blimps to bugs, unmanned aircraft are transforming the way America fights and thinks about its wars. United States intelligence officials call unmanned aircraft, often referred to as drones, their most effective weapon against Al Qaeda. The unmanned aircraft are used to transmit live video from Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan to American forces, and to carry out air strikes. The Pentagon now has some 7,000 unmanned aircraft, compared with fewer than 50 a decade ago.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT

UAS have become more crucial than ever in fighting wars and terrorism. There are numerous examples of the use of unmanned aircraft to combat the war on terrorism: The Central Intelligence Agency spied on Osama bin Laden's compound in Pakistan by video transmitted from an unmanned aircraft; in September 2011, a drone missile killed Anwar al-Awlaki, the radical American-born cleric, using live video on Yemeni tribal turf. The–President authorized the use of drones early in the NATO-led air campaign against Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi's forces in Libya.

Conversely, enemy forces have increased their use of unmanned aircrafts due to the relatively low cost and high pay-off. Due to the influx of enemy forces using unmanned aircrafts, it is critical that Soldiers familiarize themselves with different unmanned aircraft platforms, both friendly and enemy.

SPECIFIC PLATFORMS

B-1. The primary means of training Soldiers on the specifics of aircraft is CD and other computer assisted training aids. All air-defense units have these training aides. This training aides list the specific dimensions, capabilities and other pertinent data that Soldiers should know when identifying aircraft. It is imperative to remember the primary means of VACR: the use of WEFT. It is good to know range, length, payload capabilities of aircraft but the underlying principal in VACR to enable Soldiers to identify, determine and engage is the use of WEFT.

B-2. Specific criteria for each aircraft in this appendix can be found in the CAI aids that are distributed to units see table B-1 (on page B-2). See figures B-1 through B-8 (on pages B-3 through B-10)

Table B-1. List of Utility Aircrafts

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	*COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*
AN-2 Colt	Russia, Poland
C-12 Super King Air, B200	United States
C-23 Sherpa	United Kingdom
King Air	United States
O-1 Birddog	United States
O-2 Skymaster	United States
DO 128-2 Skyservant	Germany
PC-7 (Pilatus)	Switzerland
Skyvan 3M	United Kingdom
U-6A Beaver	Canada
U-8F Seminole, Queen Air	United States
UV-18A Twin Otter	United States
V-22 Osprey	United States

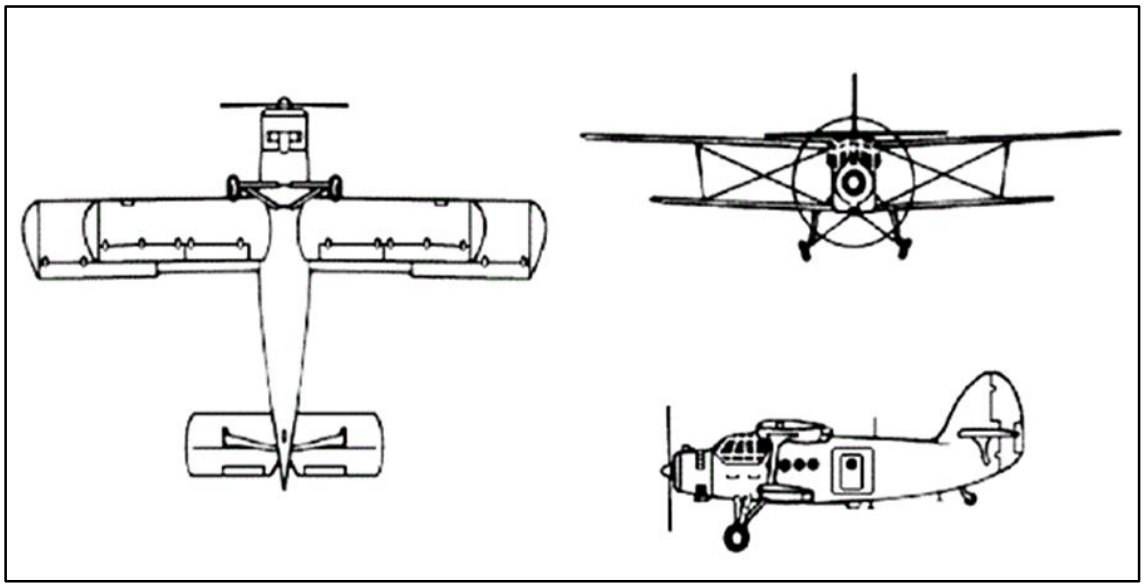

Figure B-1. An-2 Colt

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR), Poland

Similar aircraft: U-6A Beaver, OV-10 Bronco

Crew: Two

Role: Light-transport (10 equipped troops), general utility

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 41 ft 9 in (12.75 m), Span: 59 ft, 8 in (18.19 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Biplane and rectangular shaped with curved tips. One high mounted and one low mounted (shorter), connected and braced by two struts.

Engine(s): One radial piston engine (some versions are turboprop) mounted in the nose.

Fuselage: Short and thick with solid, blunt nose. Stepped cockpit. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Fin tapered with large, round tip. Flats are low mounted on the tail fin and rectangular shaped with curved tips. Swept back, tapered fin with square tip.

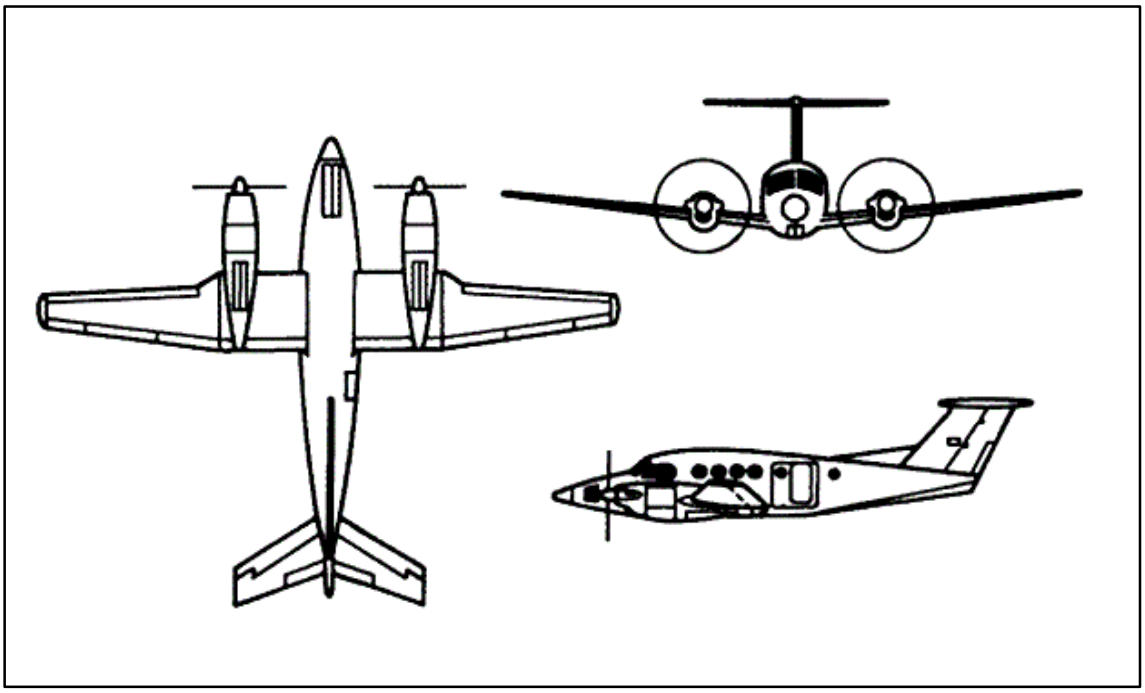

Figure B-2. C-12 Super King Air (B200)

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: King Air, U-8F Seminole (Queen Air)

Crew: One or Two

Role: Utility, light-transport, surveillance

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 43 ft, 9 in (13.32 m), Span: 54 ft, 6 in (16.6 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, straight to engines, and equally tapered from engines to blunt tips. Positive slant.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted in and extending forward of the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Long, tubular, and tapered to the rear and nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Swept back and tapered tail flats with blunt tips and high mounted on a swept back tail fin forming a T. Fairing in leading edge.

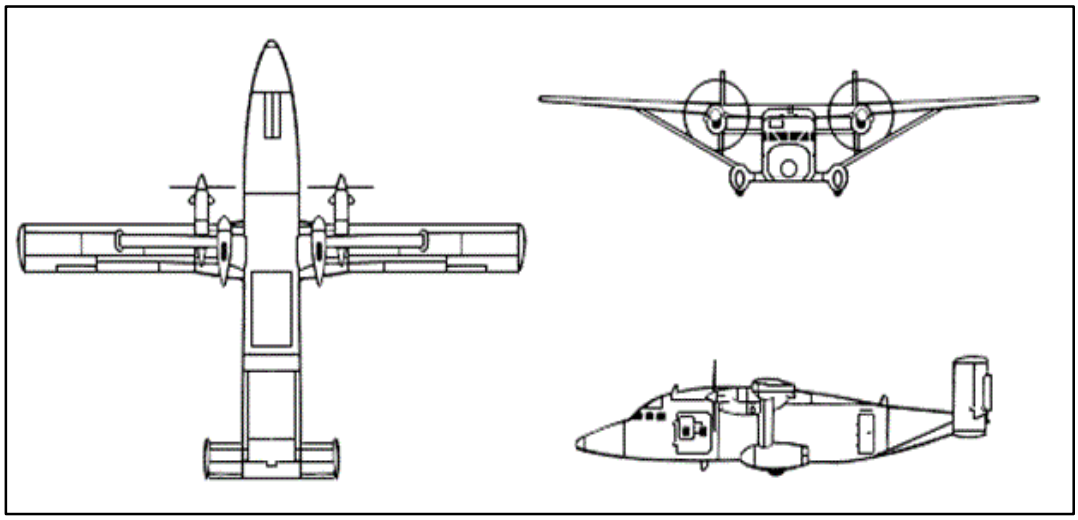

Figure B-3. C-23 Sherpa

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: UK

Similar Aircraft: Aviocar C-212, Skyvan 3M

Crew: Two plus flight mechanic

Role: Utility transport (nine passengers, vehicles).

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 58 ft (17.7 m), Span: 74 ft, 8 in (22.76 m)

FT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and rectangular with blunt tips. Struts between wings and landing gear.

Engine(s): Twin turboprops mounted in pods under the leading edges of the wings.

Fuselage: Slab-sided. Rectangular from fuselage to tail. Rounded nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Rectangular fins with blunt tips. Fins are mounted on the tips of the flats. Flat is rectangular and high mounted on the body.

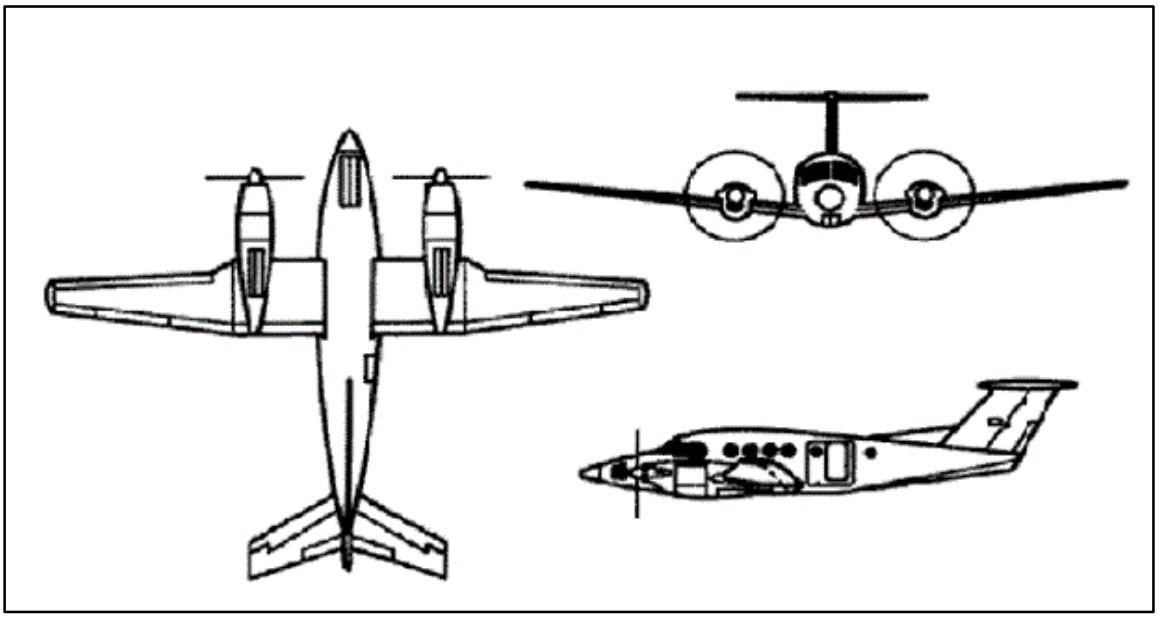

Figure B-4. King Air

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: C-12 Super King Air, U-8 Seminole (Queen Air)

Crew: Two

Role: Light-transport (16 seats, utility)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 39 ft, 8 in (12 m), Span: 45 ft, 10 in (14 m).

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted and equally tapered outboard of engines with blunt tips. Wide wing roots with positive slant.

Engine(s): Two turboprops mounted in and extending forward of the wings' leading edges.

Fuselage: Long, tubular, and tapered tail and nose. Stepped cockpit.

Tail: Flats unequally tapered with blunt tips mid-mounted on body with a positive slant. Swept back and tapered fin with square tip.

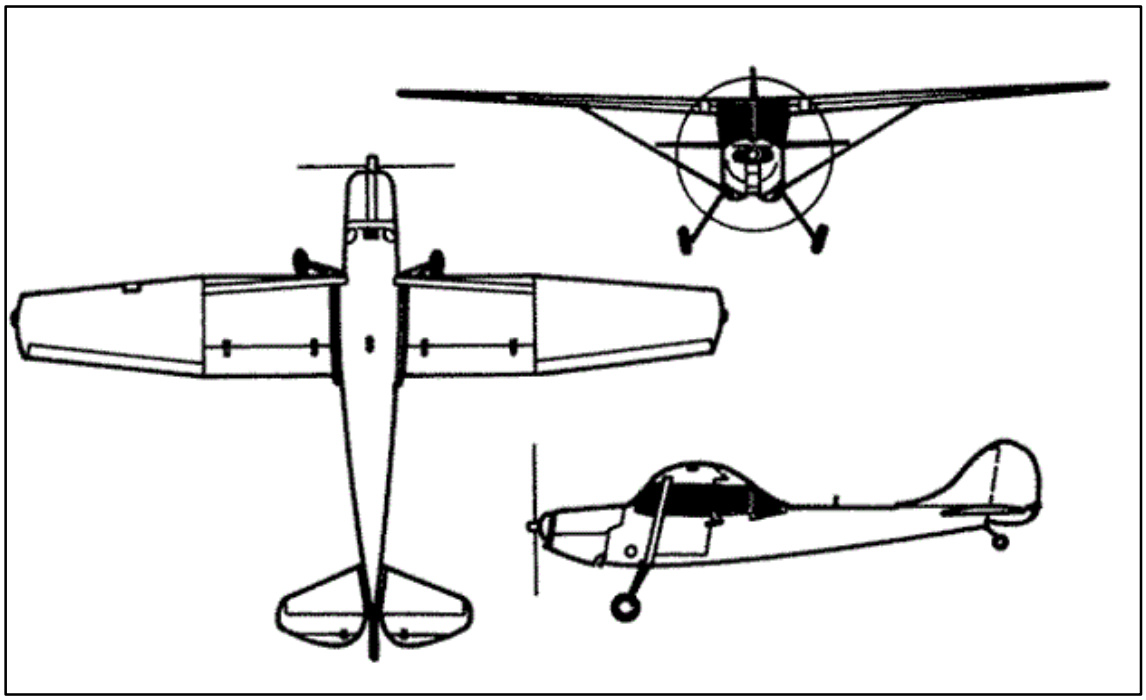

Figure B-5. O-1 Bird Dog

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: S.F. 260W

Crew: One

Role: Light-reconnaissance, liaison, training

Armament: Normally unarmed

Dimensions: Length: 25 ft, 10 in (7.9 m), Span: 36 ft (11 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, straight to mid wing, and unequally tapered from mid wing to blunt tips.

Engine(s): One piston engine mounted in nose.

Fuselage: Cigar shaped and tapered to the rear section. Blunt nose. Stepped, glassed in cockpit. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Fin is rounded. Flats mounted high on the body and are round and butterfly shaped.

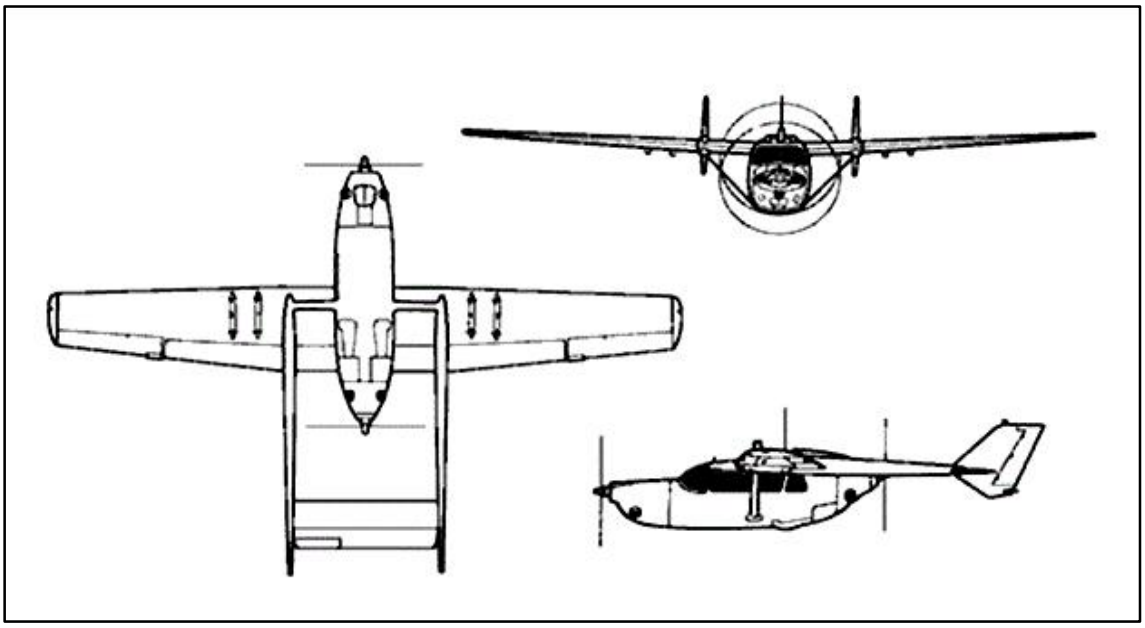

Figure B-6. O-2 Skymaster

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aircraft: None

Crew: Two

Role: Observation, liaison, forward air control, psychological warfare

Armament: Mini-guns, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 29 ft, 9 in (9.6 m), Span: 38 ft, 3 in (11.64 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted with straight leading edges and forward-tapered trailing edges from mid wing to blunt tips.

Engine(s): Two piston engines, one on the nose and one on the rear of the body.

Fuselage: Stubby, box like with propellers at each end. Stepped, glassed in cockpit. Rear of body upswept to tail booms.

Tail: Rectangular tail flat at end of twin tail booms. Swept back tail fins with blunt tips at tips of tail flat. Fins extend above and below tail flat.

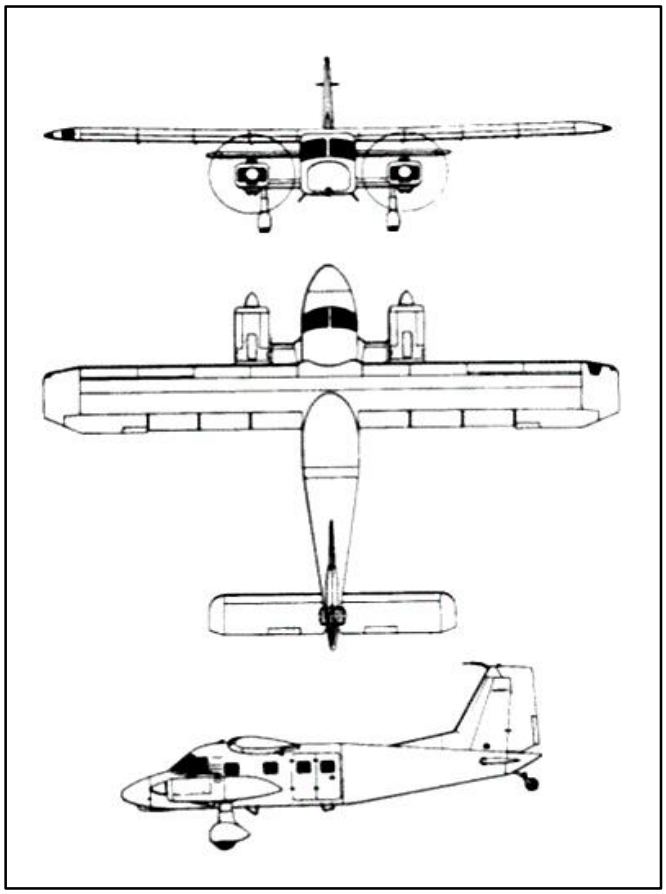

Figure B-7. DO 128-2 Skyservant

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Germany

Similar Aircraft: UV-18 Twin Otter

Crew: Two

Role: STOL light-transport, cargo (fourteen equipped troops)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 37 ft, 5 in (11.4 m), Span: 51 ft (15.56 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and rectangular with square tips.

Engine(s): Two piston engines mounted on tips of stubby attachments on lower body. Some are equipped with turboprop engines.

Fuselage: Box like and tapered to the rear section. Rounded nose and stepped cockpit. Fixed wheel landing gear with streamlined covers.

Tail: Rectangular tail flats mid mounted on body with square tips. Fin is unequally tapered with a square tip.

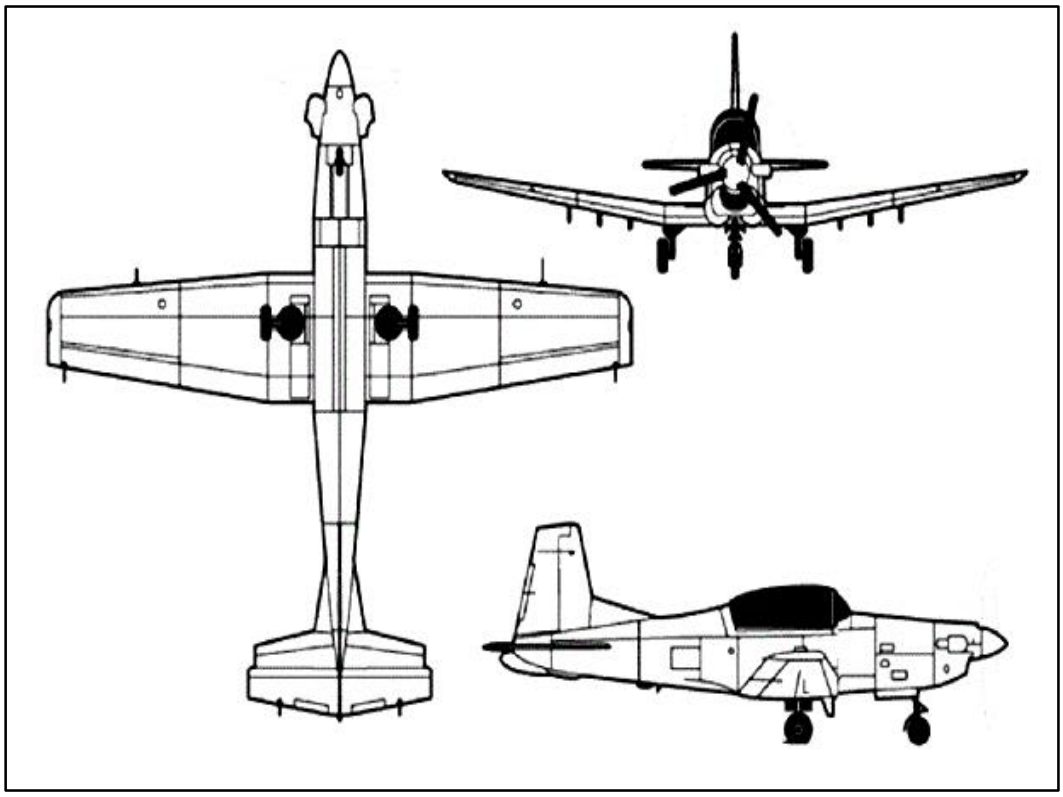

Figure B-8. PC-7

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Switzerland

Similar Aircraft: L-39 Albatross, SF.260W Warrior

Crew: Two-seat

Role: Turbo trainer, aerobatic, light attack

Armament: Six pylons for weapons

Dimensions: Length: 32 ft, 1 in (9.78 m), Span: 34 ft, 1 in (10.40 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, unequally tapered with blunt tips. Positive slant.

Engine(s): Single, turboprop mounted in the nose section. Air intake beneath a bullet nose.

Fuselage: Oval, tapers to front and rear.

Tail: Tapered tail fin with fairing and square tip. Flats high mounted and equally tapered with offset square tips.

Appendix C

Unmanned Aircraft Platforms

C-1. Unmanned aircrafts (see table C-1) will perform a variety of missions: reconnaissance, surveillance, intelligence, targeting, and acquisition. There are many more unmanned aircraft than can be listed here see figure C-1 through figure C-12 (on pages C-2 through C-13). For this manual, unmanned aircrafts were grouped together based on similarities and roles.

Table C-1. List of Unmanned Aircraft

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	*COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*
Banshee BTT-3	United Kingdom
Brevel	France, Germany
BQM-34 Firebee II	United States
Crecerelle	United Kingdom, France
D-4 NPU	China
DR-3 Reys	Russia
Model 324	United States
Model 410	United States
Mirach 26	Italy
Mirach 100	Italy, Iraq, Libya
MK- 105 Flash	France, Germany, United States, United Kingdom
MK- 106 HIT	France, Germany, United States, United Kingdom
Pioneer	Israel, United States
Predator	United States
RQ-170 Sentinel	United States
RQ-11B Raven	United Kingdom, United States
Scaneagle	United States
Scout	Israel
SHMEL-1, YAK 061	Russia
Taifun	Germany

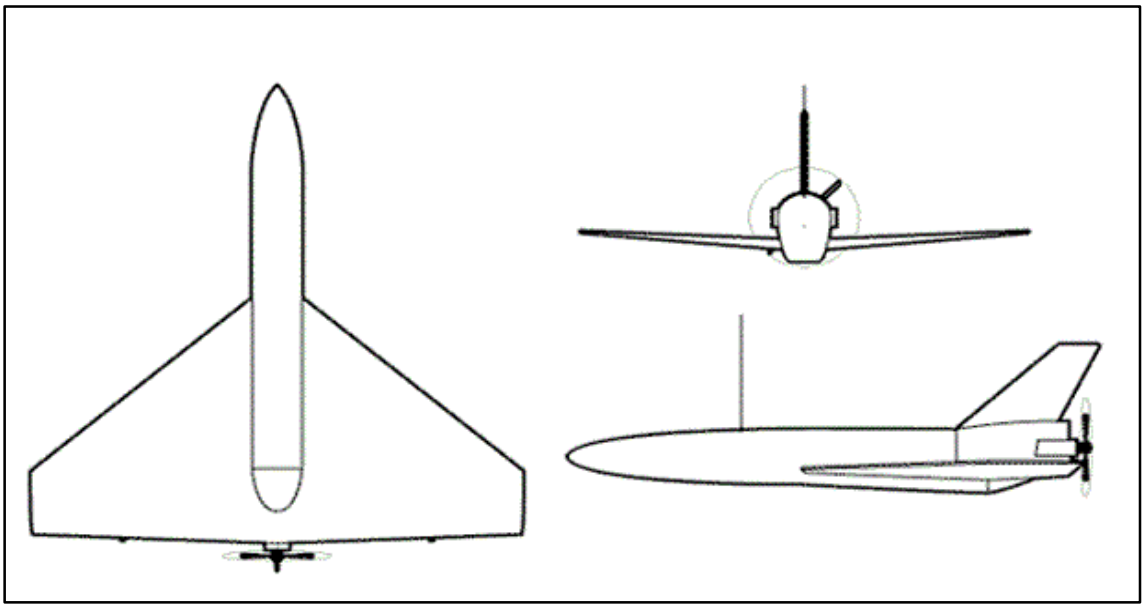

Figure C-1. Banshee BTT-3

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: United Kingdom

Similar Aerial Platform: Crecerelle, DR-3

Role: Target drone, reconnaissance

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 9 ft, 6 in (2.95 m), Span: 8 ft, 1 in (2.49 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted and delta shaped. Wings have a positive slant.

Engine(s): Single jet in rear with a single exhaust. Prop driven engine with prop at the rear in the opposing position.

Fuselage: Round and tapers to the front. Blunt rear with jet engine, and a cone with rotary engine.

Tail: Tall, swept back fin. No flats.

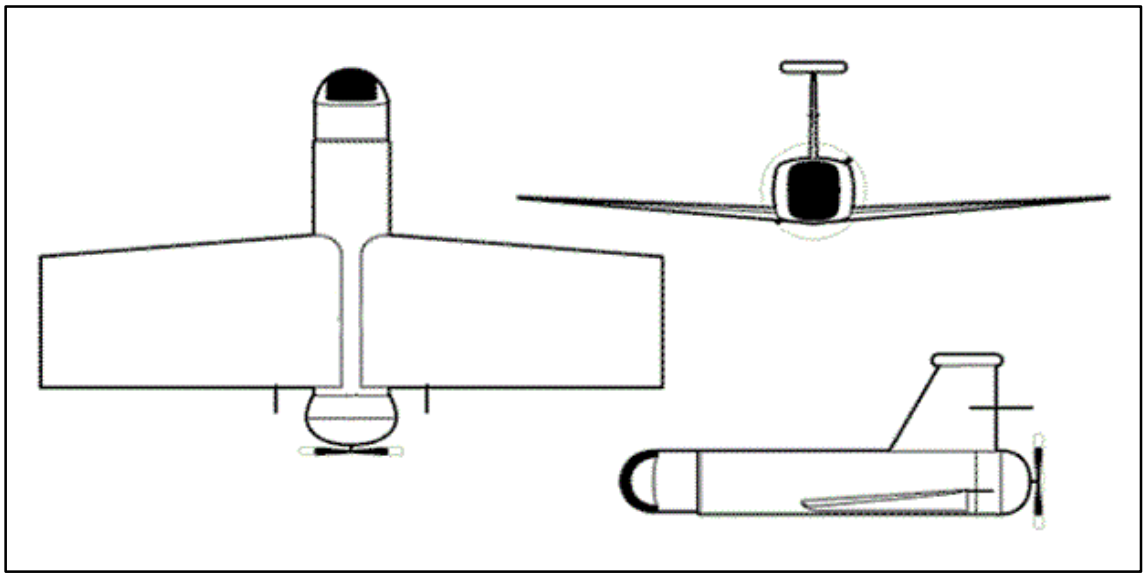

Figure C-2. Brevel

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France, Germany

Similar Aerial Platform: Taifun

Role: Recon, target locate/designate, and image assessment

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 7 ft, 5 in (2.3 m), Span: 11 ft, 1 in (3.4 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, back tapered leading and straight trailing edges with positive slant.

Engine(s): One piston engine mounted on rear of fuselage in the opposing position.

Fuselage: Round body. Rounded, glassed in nose section.

Tail: Back tapered fin with a small round radar dish on top. No flats.

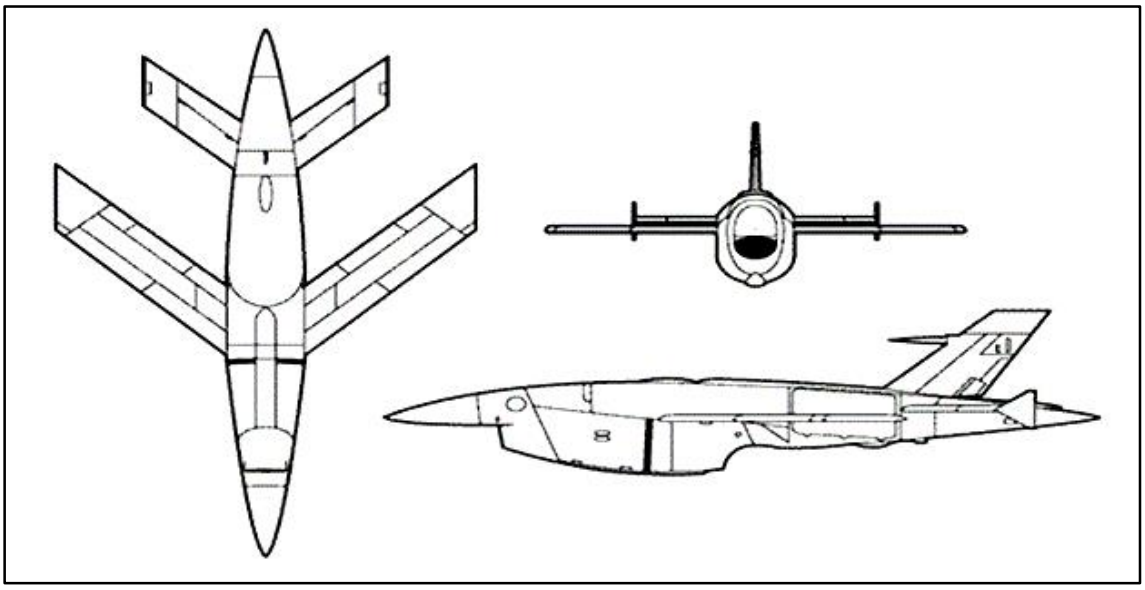

Figure C-3. AGM/BQM-34 Ryan Firebee II

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: D-3, I 24 I

Role: Reconnaissance, target

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 22 ft, 10 in (6.98 m), Span: 12 ft, 10 in (3.93 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted, swept back, and untapered with angular tips.

Engine(s): Bulging jet on belly. Oval intake and round exhaust.

Fuselage: Round, tapered front and rear. Pointed nose and tail cone. Belly fin.

Tail: Flats high mounted, swept back, and untapered. Fin swept-back and tapered.

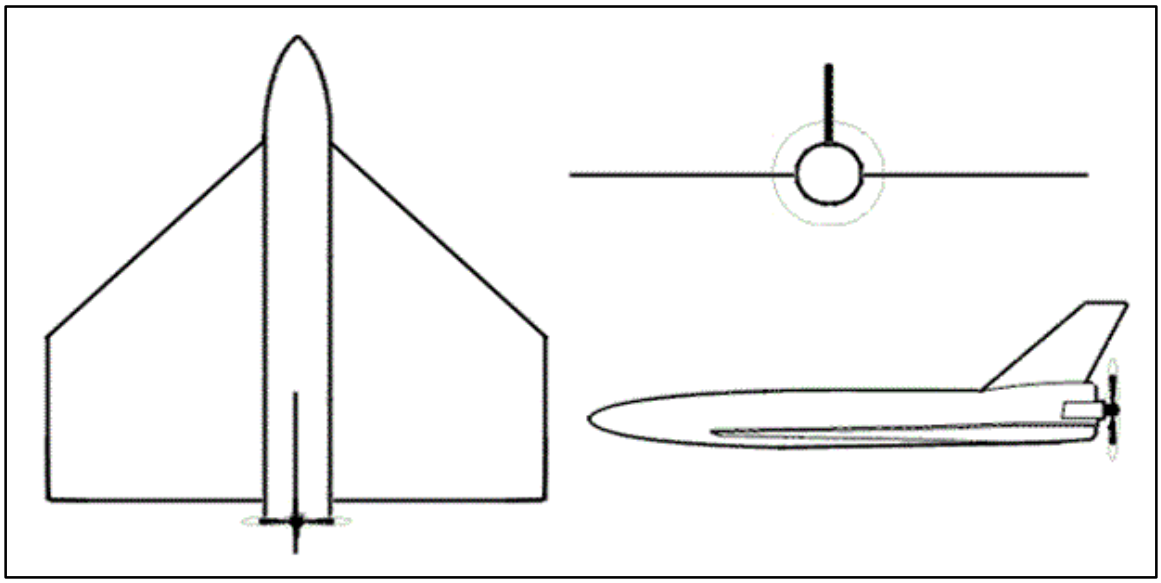

Figure C-4. Crecerelle

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: United Kingdom, France

Similar Aerial Platform: Banshee, ASR-4 Spectre

Crew: None

Role: RISTA

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 8 ft 8 in (2.7 m), Span: 10 ft 8 in (3.3 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, delta shaped with large, square tips.

Engine(s): Twin cylinder, two cycle engine. Two bladed propellers in the opposing position.

Fuselage: Round, tapers to a round nose. Blunt rear.

Tail: Swept back and tapered tail fin with a square tip. No flats.

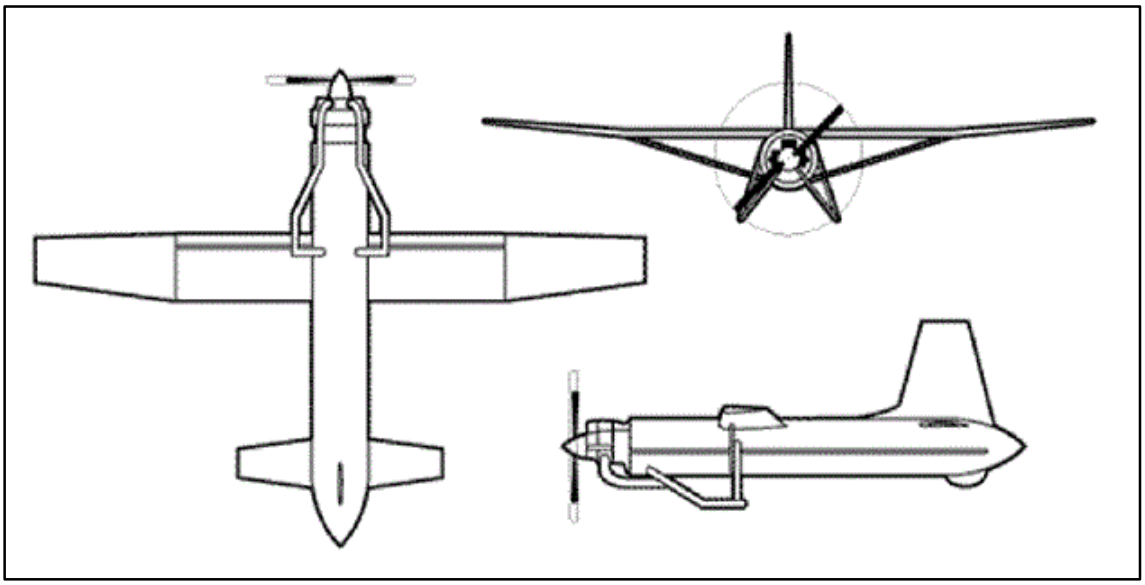

Figure C-5. D-4 NPU

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: China

Similar Aerial Platform: MK-105 Flash. Predator

Role: Multirole, reconnaissance, surveillance and target

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 10 ft, 8 in (3.32 m), Span: 14 ft, 10 in (4.30 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, straight to the midsection, tapered from mid wing to tips.

Engine(s): Single, prop driven engine in the nose section.

Fuselage: Round and tapers to front and rear with fixed landing pads.

Tail: Flats high mounted on body and equally tapered. Fin is equally tapered.

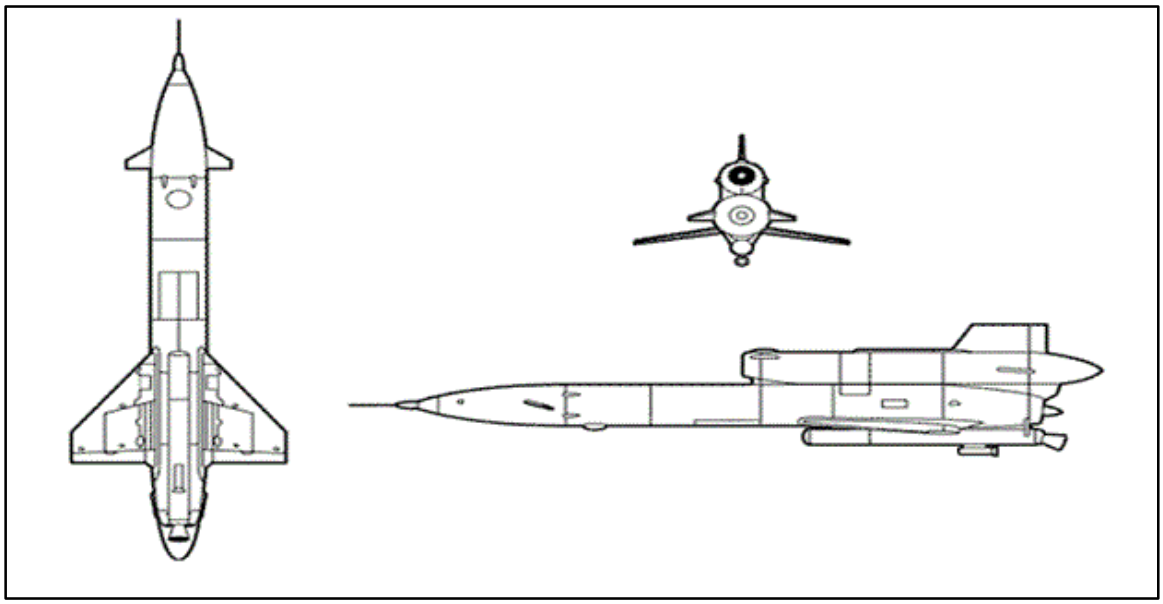

Figure C-6. DR-3 Reys

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Russia

Similar Aerial Platform: DR-5, Banshee, Crecerelle

Role: Tactical reconnaissance

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 23 ft (7.3 m), Span: 9 ft 10 in (3 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted and delta shaped with square tips. Small, swept back canards.

Engine(s): Large, jet on top rear of fuselage. Large air intake.

Fuselage: Long, slender, tapers to the front, blunt rear. Pitot tube.

Tail: Short, swept back fin on top of engine. Tail cone.

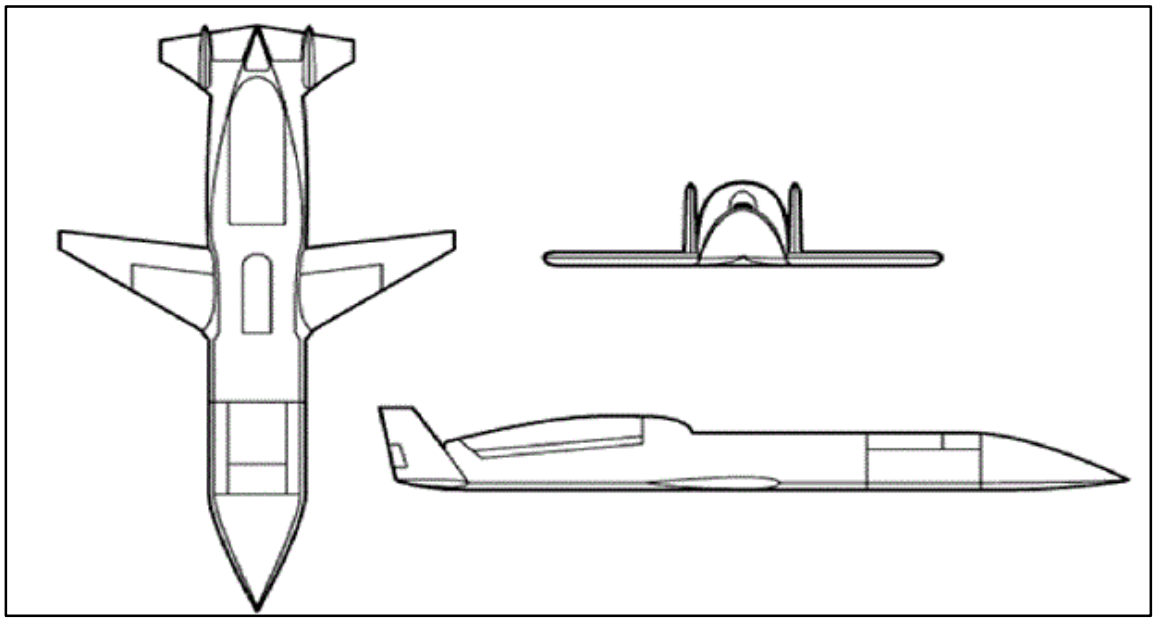

Figure C-7. Teledyne Ryan Model 324

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platforms: C-101

Role: Day and night reconnaissance

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 20 ft., 1 in (6.12 m), Span: 11 ft (3.35 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, swept back, and tapered.

Engine(s): Turbojet hidden in aft belly compartment until launch.

Fuselage: Flat bottomed. Pointed nose and hump on aft top of craft.

Tail: Two swept-back and tapered fins mounted on unequally tapered flats.

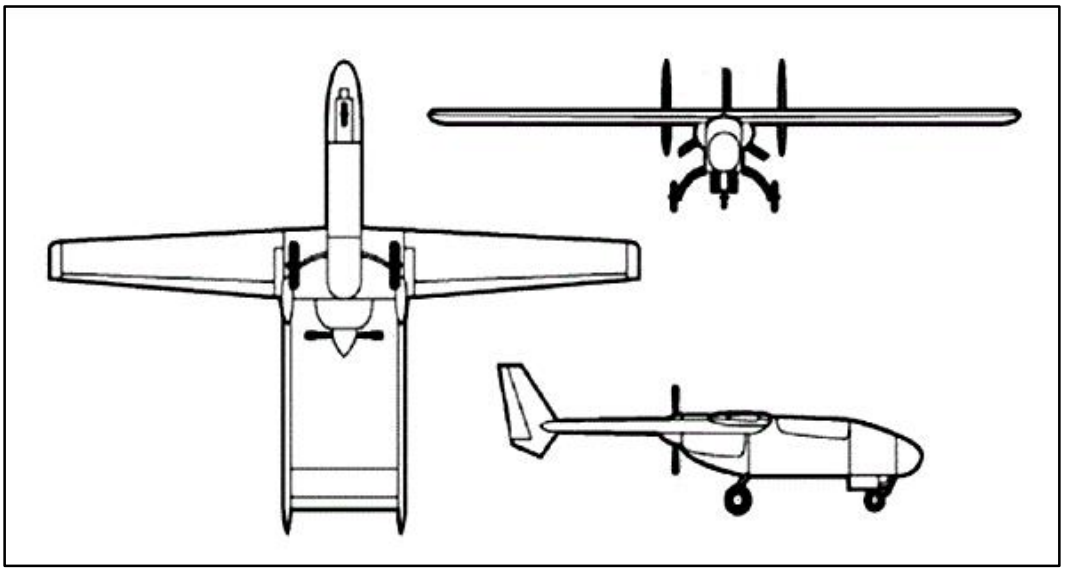

Figure C-8. Teledyne Ryan Model 410

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platforms: Pioneer, Scout, MK-105 Flash

Role: Reconnaissance, early warning

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 21 ft, 6 in (6.60 m), Span: 31 ft, 3 in (9.55 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, tapered with a blunt tip.

Engine(s): Four cylinder turbo on rear of fuselage in the opposing position.

Fuselage: Round and tapers to the front and rear. Flat bottom. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Tapered back fins mounted on booms. Rectangular flat between fins.

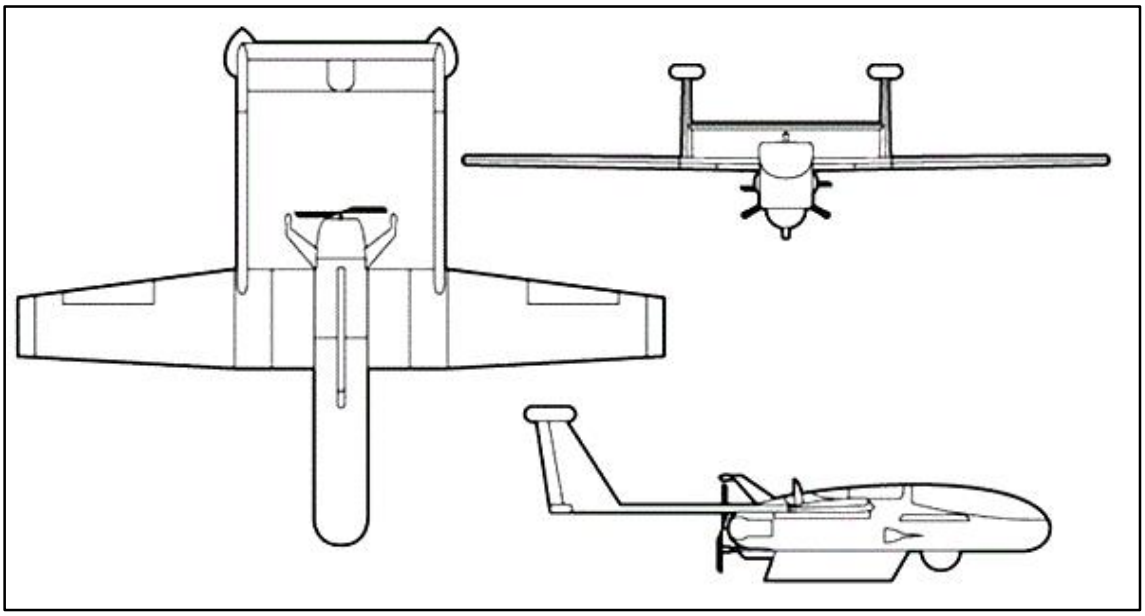

Figure C-9. Mirach 26

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Italy

Similar Aerial Platform: MK-105 Flash, Shaheen, Mastiff, Ranger

Role: Close range tactical mini UAV

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 12 ft, 6 in (3.85 m), Span: 15 ft, 5 in (4.73 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted, straight to mid wing, and tapered to square tips.

Engine(s): Small piston engine mounted on the rear of the body in the opposing position.

Fuselage: Rounded with curved spine. Long, wide belly fins. Sensors.

Tail: Thin tail booms to tall, swept back fins. Rectangular flat between fins.

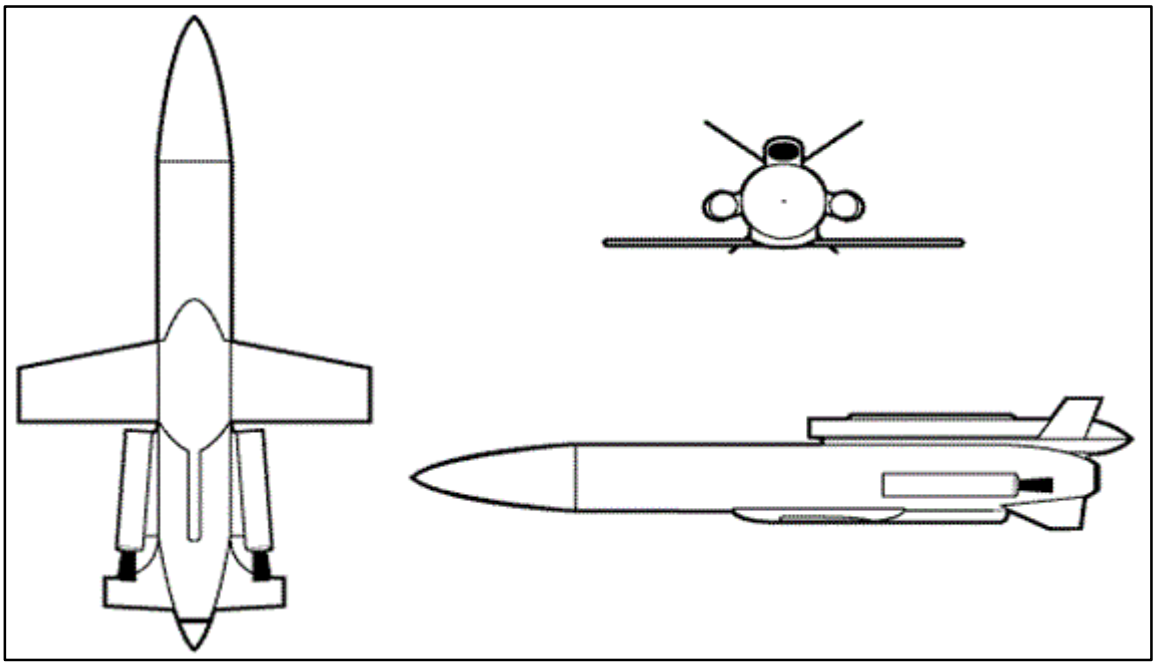

Figure C-10. Mirach 100

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: Italy, Iraq, Libya

Similar Aerial Platform: Mirach 150, MQ-2 Bigua, C.22, Marakub 100 (Iraq)

Role: Target drone, tactical cruise

Armament: HE warhead on cruise

Dimensions: Length: 13, ft 5 in (4.126 m), Span: 5 ft, 9 in (1.804 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Low mounted, back tapered and semi-delta with square tips.

Engine(s): Single jet on top rear. Oval intake and round exhaust.

Fuselage: Round, tapered to the front and rear. Two belly fins.

Tail: Back tapered V-type flats on sides of engine with a tail cone.

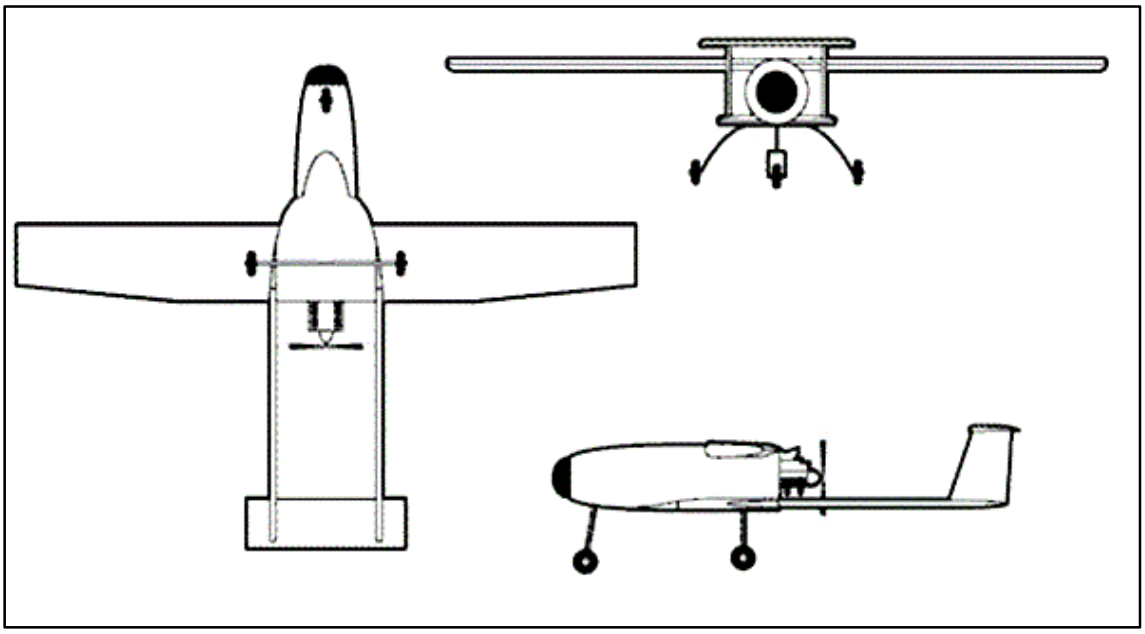

Figure C-11. MK-105 Flash

GENERAL DATA:

Country of Origin: France, Germany, USA, UK

Similar Aerial Platform: Mirach 26, Shaheen, MK III, Mastiff, Ranger ADS 90

Role: Short range multirole UAV

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 10 ft, 9 in (3.34 m), Span: 14 ft, 4 in (4.40 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: High mounted and forward tapered from mid wing to the square tips.

Engine(s): Four cylinder, prop driven on rear of fuselage in the opposing position.

Fuselage: Round with round, glass nose. Infrared bubble sensor on belly. Thin booms.

Tail: Back tapered fins on booms. Square flat on top of fins.

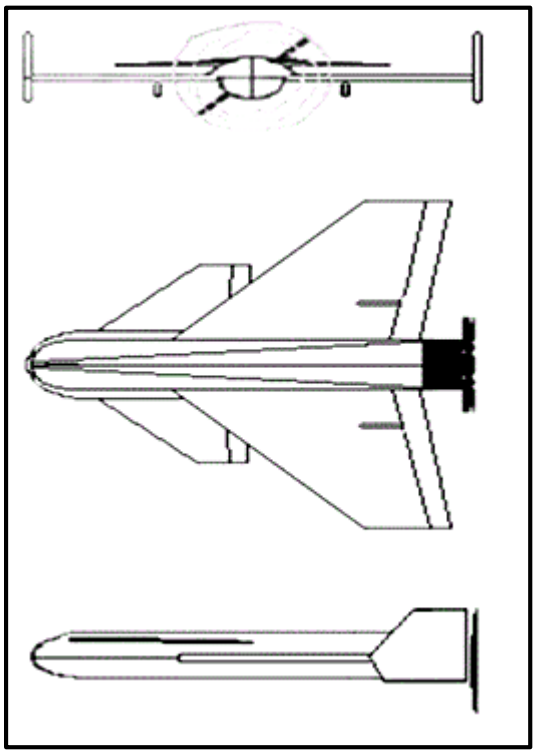

Figure C-12. MK-106 HIT

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France, Germany, USA, UK.

Similar Aerial Platform: Harry, Donier DAR, Raki, AW-10

Role: Multirole, reconnaissance/targeting

Armament: None

Dimensions: Length: 6 ft, 5 in (2 m), Span: 6 ft, 8 in (2.1 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Mid mounted and semi-delta with square tips wing winglets at tips. Large semi-delta canards mounted high at the nose section.

Engine(s): Four cylinder propeller driven, mounted in the rear in opposing position.

Fuselage: Round, tapering to the round nose. Launch fairing on belly.

Tail: No fins or flats.

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Appendix D

Rotary Wing Aircraft

D-1. The primary means of training Soldiers on the specifics of aircraft is CD and other computer assisted training aids. All air-defense units have these training aides. This training aides list the specific dimensions, capabilities and other pertinent data that Soldiers should know when identifying aircraft. It is imperative to remember the primary means of VACR: the use of WEFT see figure D-1. It is good to know range, length, payload capabilities of aircraft but the underlying principal in VACR to enable Soldiers to identify, determine and engage is the use of WEFT.

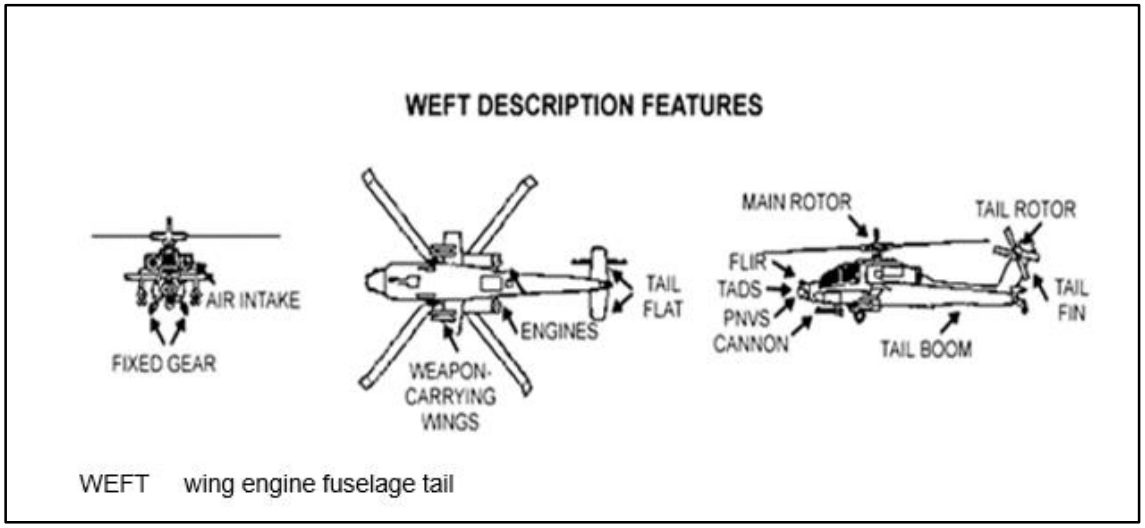

Figure D-1. Helicopter Aircraft WEFT

D-2. Specific criteria for each aircraft in this appendix can be found in the CAI aides that are distributed to units see table D-1 (on page D-2). See figures D-2 through D-36 (on pages D-3 through D-37)

Table D-1. List of Rotary Wing Aircraft

NAME OF AIRCRAFT	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
AH-1F Cobra	United States
AH-1W Super Cobra	United States
AH-64 Apache	United States
Alouette II	France
Alouette III	France
BO 105	Germany
CH-46 Sea Knight	United States
CH-47 Chinook	United States
CH-53 Sea Stallion	United States
Dauphin 2	France
Defender 500	United States
Gazelle	France, United Kingdom
Hirundo A109	Italy
KA-25 Hromone	Russia
KA-27 Helix	Russia
KA-50 Hokum	Russia
Lynx	United Kingdom
Mangusta A129	Italy
MI-2 Hoplite	Russia
MI-4 Hound	Russia
MI-6 Hook	Russia
MI-8 Hip	Russia
MI-24 Hind	Russia
MI-26 Halo	Russia
MI-28 Havoc	Russia
OH-13 Sioux	United States
OH-6A Cayuse	United States
OH-58D Kiowa	United States
PAH-2 Tiger	Germany, France
Puma	France, United Kingdom
Scout, Wasp	United Kingdom
SH-3 Sea King	United States
Super Frelon	France
UH-1 Iroquois	United States
UH-60A Black Hawk	United States

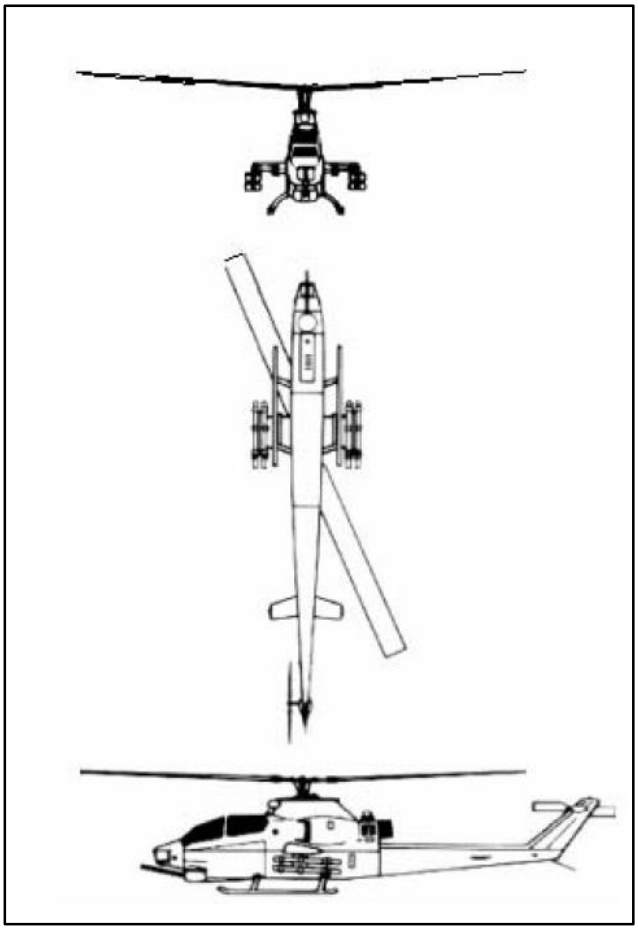

Figure D-2. AH-1F Cobra

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Mi-24 Hind, Mangusta A129, AH-64 Apache

Role: Attack helicopter

Armament: Cannon, grenade launcher, rockets, missiles, TOW missiles

Dimensions: Length: 44 ft, 7 in (13.6 m)

Rotor diameter: 44 ft, (13.42 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, dual-blade main rotor. Weapon-carrying wings are mid-mounted, short, and stubby.

Engine(s): One turboshaft mounted on top of the body forming a hump-like appearance. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Thin, oval body with a short, pointed nose. Stepped, flat-plated canopy and tapered rear section. Low-mounted, tubular tail boom.

Tail: Small flats are mid-mounted, swept-back, tapered, blunt-tipped, and forward of the fin. Swept-back fin is tapered. Rotor on the right.

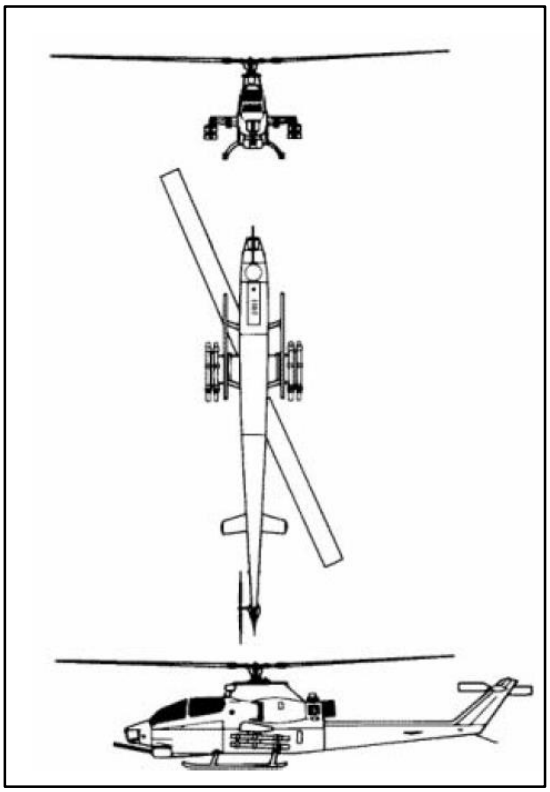

Figure D-3. AH-1W Super Cobra

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Mi-24 Hind, Mangusta A129, AH-64 Apache

Role: Attack helicopter

Armament: Cannon, rockets, missiles, Hellfire and TOW missiles

Dimensions: Length: 47 ft (14.32 m)

Rotor diameter: 44 ft, (13.42 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, dual-blade main rotor. Weapon-carrying wings are mid-mounted, short, and stubby.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines mounted on top rear of cabin. Two exhausts just above the tail boom.

Fuselage: Thin, oval body with short, pointed nose. Stepped, glassed-in canopy and tapered rear section. Low-mounted, tubular tail boom

Tail: Small flat is mid-mounted, swept-back, tapered, and square-tipped. Fin is swept-back and tapered. Rotor is on the right.

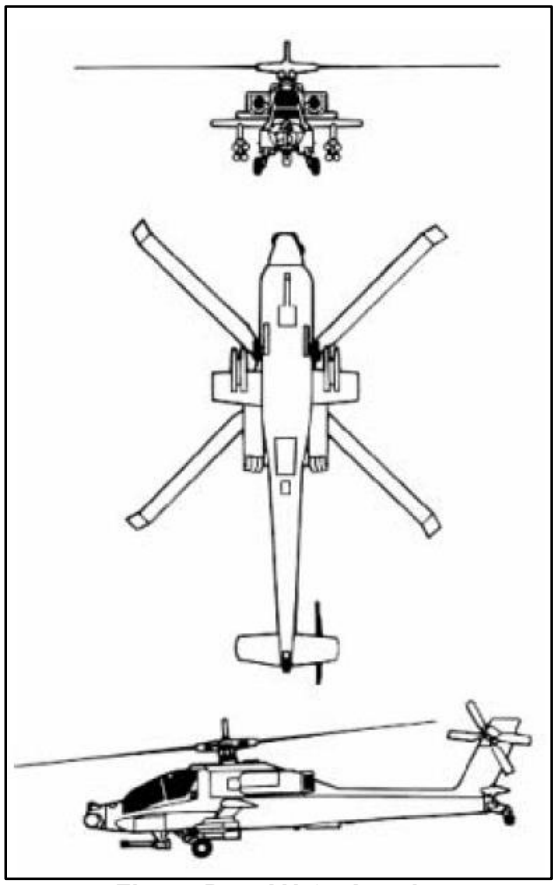

Figure D-4. AH-64 Apache

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Mi-28 Havoc, Mangusta A129, Mi-24 Hind, Ka-50 Hokum

Role: Advanced attack helicopter

Armament: 30-mm chain gun, missiles, rockets, Hellfire missiles

Dimensions: Length: 48 ft, 2 in (14.69 m)

Rotor diameter: 48 ft, (14.64 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor mounted above body midsection. Blade tips are swept-back. Short, stubby, weapon-carrying wings are mid-mounted with square tips..

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines mounted high and outside the fuselage and to rear of the cockpit.

Fuselage: Blunt nose, flat-plated, and glassed-in cockpit. Fixed landing gear. Flat belly except for chain gun.

Tail: Large, equally tapered flats with square tips and low-mounted on fin. Swept-back fin with square tip. Rotor on the top left of fin.

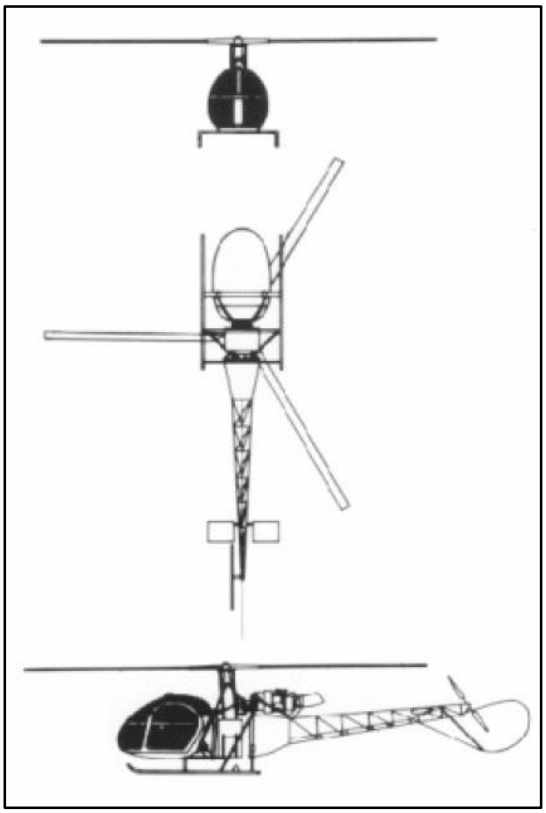

Figure D-5. Alouette II

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France

Similar Aerial Platform: Alouette III, Gazelle, Scout/Wasp, OH-13 Sioux

Role: Observation, liaison, light-attack

Armament: Machine gun, rockets, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 33 ft, 8 in (10.28 m)

Rotor diameter: 36 ft, (11 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Three-blade main rotor high-mounted to the rear of the cockpit.

Engine(s): One turboshaft high-mounted on the fuselage to the rear of the cockpit and main rotor shaft. Upturned exhaust.

Fuselage: Oval, transparent, bubble cockpit. Tadpole-like appearance. Fixed-skid landing gear. Tail boom is open framework.

Tail: Small, rectangular, square-tipped flats forward of a small, right side- mounted rotor. No fin. Rotor guard.

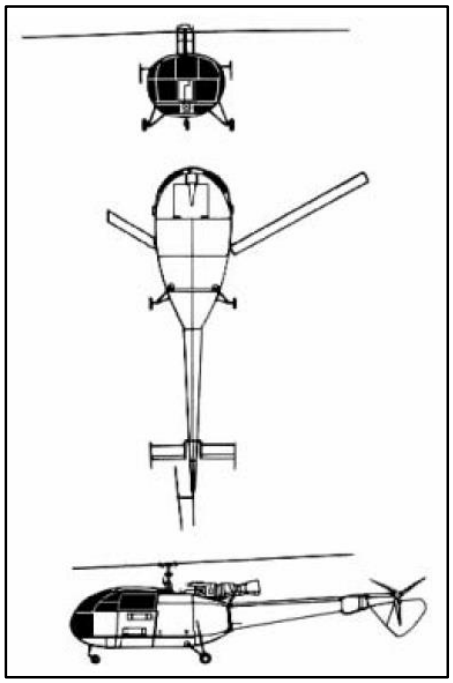

Figure D-6. Alouette III

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France

Similar Aerial Platform: Alouette II, Gazelle, Scout/Wasp, OH-13 BO 105

Role: Light-attack, transport (six equipped troops), general purpose

Armament: Machine guns, cannon, antitank missiles, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 32 ft, 10 in (10.02 m)

Rotor diameter: 36 ft, (11 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Three-blade main rotor on top of fuselage to the rear of the cockpit.

Engine(s): One turboshaft above and to the rear of the cockpit and rotor shaft.

Fuselage: Oval-shaped, glassed-in cockpit. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Rectangular flats with small, oval fins on tips. Rotor on right with prominent tail rotor guard.

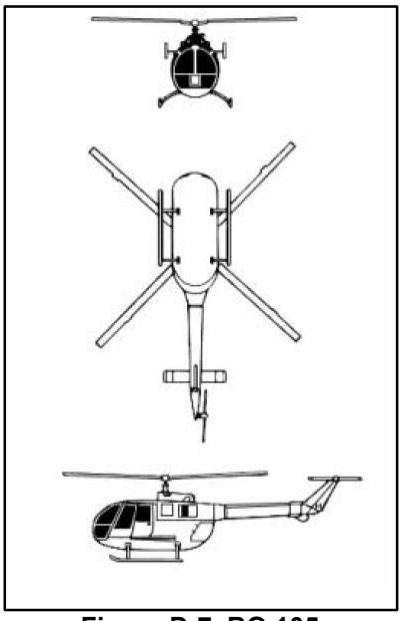

Figure D-7. BO 105

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: Germany

Similar Aerial Platform: OH-6 Cayuse, Defender 500MD, Alouette III, Mi-4 Hound.

Role: Observation, antitank utility

Armament: Hot antitank missiles

Dimensions: Length: 39 ft (11.84 m)

Rotor diameter: 32 ft, 3 in (9.84 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor mounted above center of cabin. Antitank version has short, stubby, weapon-carrying outriggers on lower midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines on top of fuselage.

Fuselage: Short, thick, oval-shaped, and rounded at nose and rear. Glassed-in cockpit. Landing skids.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered fin. Small rectangular fins mounted at the tips of the rectangular flats. Rotor on left.

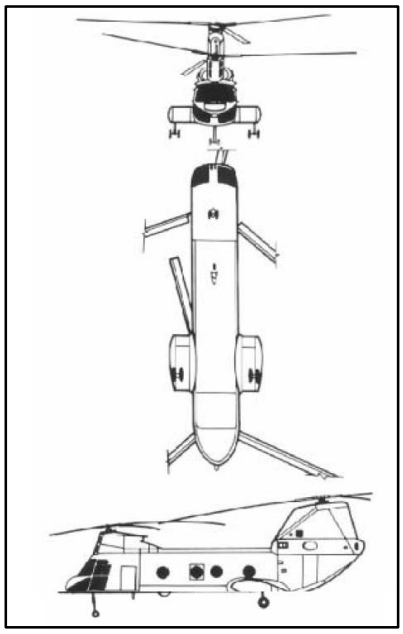

Figure D-8. CH-46 Sea Knight

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: CH-47 Chinook

Role: Transport, cargo (25 equipped troops), assault

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 45 ft (13.68 m)

Rotor diameter: 51 ft, (15.56 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Two three-blade main rotors, one above the nose section and cabin on a hump; the other on top of high, thick tail fin.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts located inside the lower part of the tail fin.

Fuselage: Short and thick with flat bottom and upswept tail section. Glassed-in cockpit. Landing gear pods on bottom rear of body.

Tail: High, thick tail fin with oval exhaust ports on the sides.

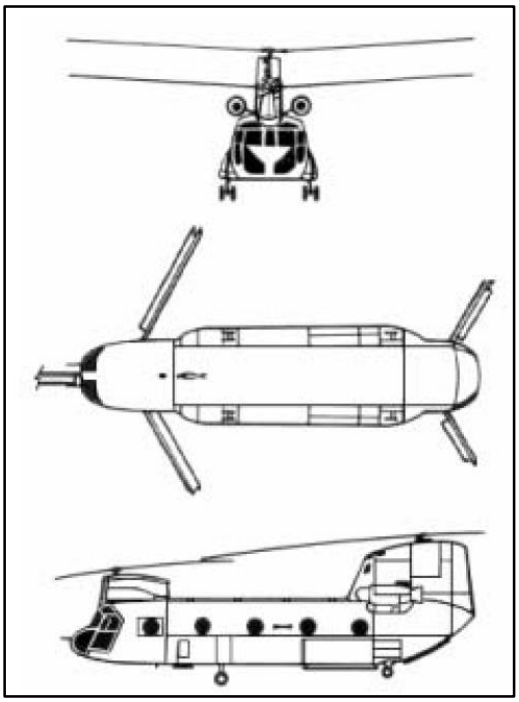

Figure D-9. CH-47 Chinook

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: CH-46 Sea Knight

Role: Transport, cargo (44 equipped troops), recovery

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 51 ft (15.56 m)

Rotor diameter: 60 ft, (18.3 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Two three-blade main rotors, one above the nose and one above the tail section.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts in pods, one on each side of thick tail fin.

Fuselage: Thick, box-like body with bulges along the sides of the midsection. Tapered front and rear. Glassed-in, stepped cockpit above a short, rounded nose. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: High, thick tail fin.

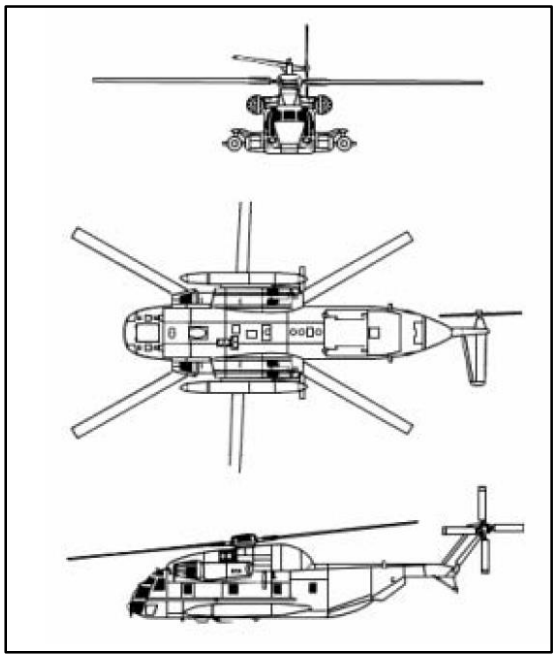

Figure D-10. CH-53 Sea Stallion

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: SH-3 Sea King, Super Frelon, Mi-26 Halo

Role: Heavy-assault transport (55 equipped troops, vehicles, guns), rescue

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 67 ft (20.46 m)

Rotor diameter: 72 ft, 3 in (22.04 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, six-blade main rotor mounted on a long hump above the body midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts mounted high and outside the body midsection.

Fuselage: Large, boat-shaped with rounded nose. Body tapers to rear. Glassed-in cockpit. Upswept rear section. Landing gear pods at lower midsection.

Tail: One tapered flat on right side of swept-back fin. Rotor on left side of fin.

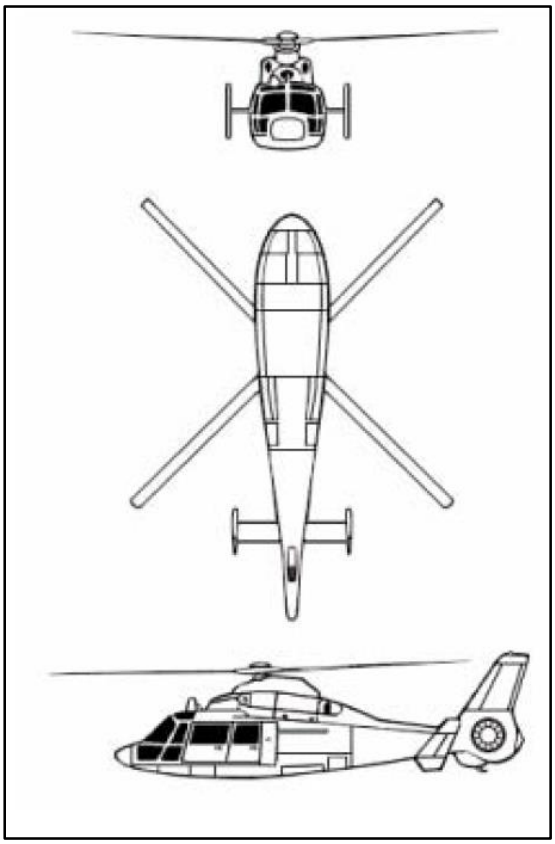

Figure D-11. Dauphin 2

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France

Similar Aerial Platform: Lynx, Gazelle, Hirundo A109

Role: Assault-transport (8 to 10 troops), utility, attack

Armament: Rockets, antitank missiles on SA 365M model

Dimensions: Length: 37 ft, 6 in (11.43 m)

Rotor diameter: 39 ft, 2 in (11.94 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor. Weapons carrying platform on some models.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts mounted side by side on top of cabin. Air intake on side of motor hump. Exhausts at the rear of the hump.

Fuselage: Teardrop-shaped body. Tapered boom to the tail fin. Rounded nose and stepped-up cockpit. Retractable gear and flat bottom.

Tail: Flats with swept-back tips forward of the swept-back and tapered fin with blunt tip. Rotor is inside housing at the bottom of the fin.

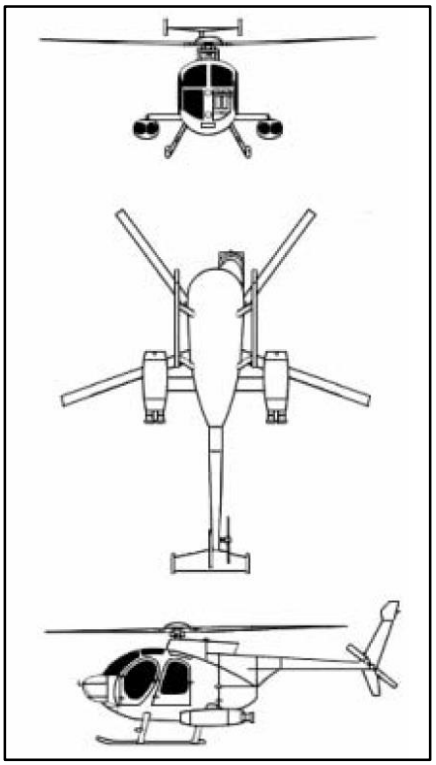

Figure D-12. Defender 500

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: OH-6 Cayuse, BO 105, Alouette II

Role: ASW, scout, antitank, multimission

Armament: Chain gun, missiles, TOW-capable

Dimensions: Length: 23 ft (7.02 m)

Rotor diameter: 26 ft, 4 in (8.04 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Either four- or five-blade main rotor (depending on model). Weapons platform on lower rear body.

Engine(s): One mounted inside body. Air intakes on top of cabin. Blackhole exhaust.

Fuselage: One mounted inside body. Air intakes on top of cabin. Blackhole exhaust.

Tail: Fin boomerang-shaped, swept-back, and tapered. Flats back-tapered with small fins attached to the tips. Flats high-mounted on the fin forming a T. Rotor on lower left of tail boom.

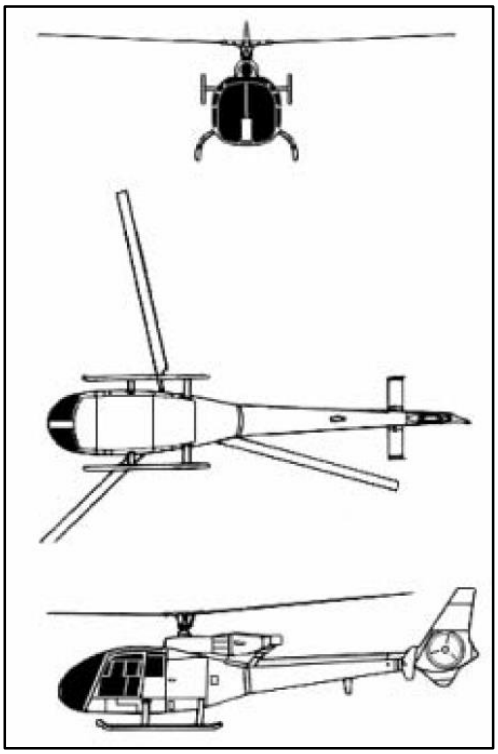

Figure D-13. Gazelle

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France, UK

Similar Aerial Platform: Alouette II, Alouette III, Scout/Wasp, OH-13 Sioux, Dauphin 2

Role: General utility, attack

Armament: Machine guns, rockets, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 39 ft, 3 in (11.98 m)

Rotor diameter: 34 ft, 5 in (10.6 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Three-blade main rotor mounted on top of the fuselage at the rear of the cabin.

Engine(s): One turboshaft engine mounted on top of the fuselage and to the rear of the rotor shaft. Prominent, upturned exhaust.

Fuselage: Teardrop-shaped with round, glassed-in cockpit. Tapering tail boom mid- mounted on fuselage. Landing skids.

Tail: Tail fin swept-back and tapered with a square tip. Rectangular flats with small fins. Fan rotor housing is built into the lower tail.

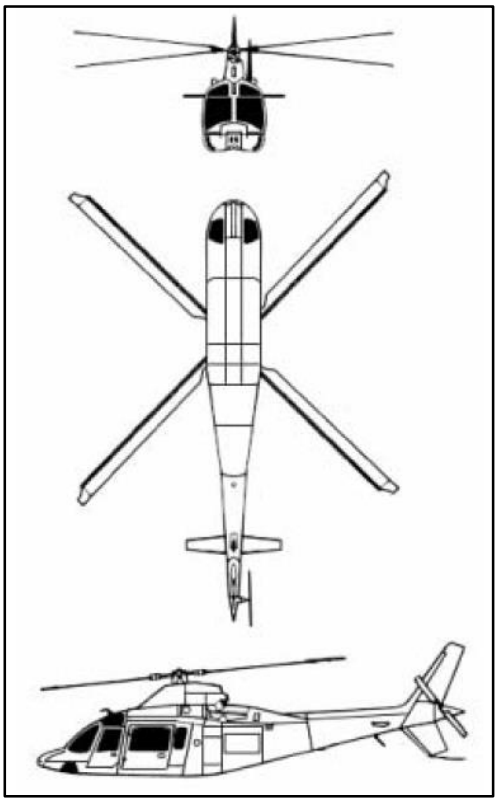

Figure D-14. Hirundo A109

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: Italy

Similar Aerial Platform: OH-58 Kiowa, UH-1 Iroquois, Lynx.

Role: Utility, ECM, ambulance, scout, attack, air defense, antitank

Armament: Machine guns, rockets, pods, HOT or TOW missiles

Dimensions: Length: 42 ft, 10 in (13.06 m)

Rotor diameter: 36 ft (11.02 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor mounted on hump above the body midsection. Weapon- carrying platforms at bottom midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts on top of fuselage. Exhaust ports protrude upward and to the rear.

Fuselage: Rectangular with flat belly. Retractable landing gear. Tapered, rounded nose section. Stepped cockpit. Upswept, tapered rear section.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered tail fin with angular tip. Swept-back and tapered belly fin with angular tip. Small rotor on left side attached to the tapered tail boom.

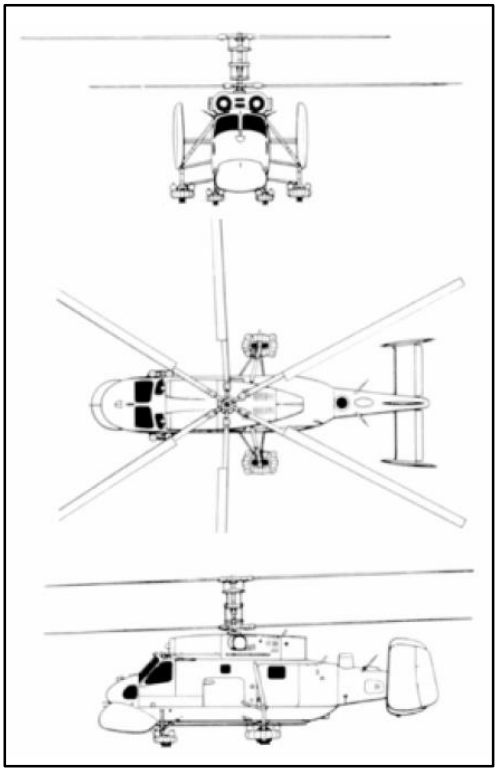

Figure D-15. Ka-25 Hormone

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: Russia

Similar Aerial Platform: Ka-27 Helix

Role: Multipurpose military

Armament: ASW torpedos

Dimensions: Length: 32 ft (9.75 m)

Rotor diameter: (each) 51 ft, 7 in (15.74 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Two, three-bladed, folding, counter rotating, coaxial rotors one above the other.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines located above cabin. Circular air intakes forward of rotor shafts. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Rectangular shaped body with side-by-side dual control nose cockpit Short tail boom.

Tail: Tail flat mid-mounted on tail boom has two toed in tip fins and a central fin.

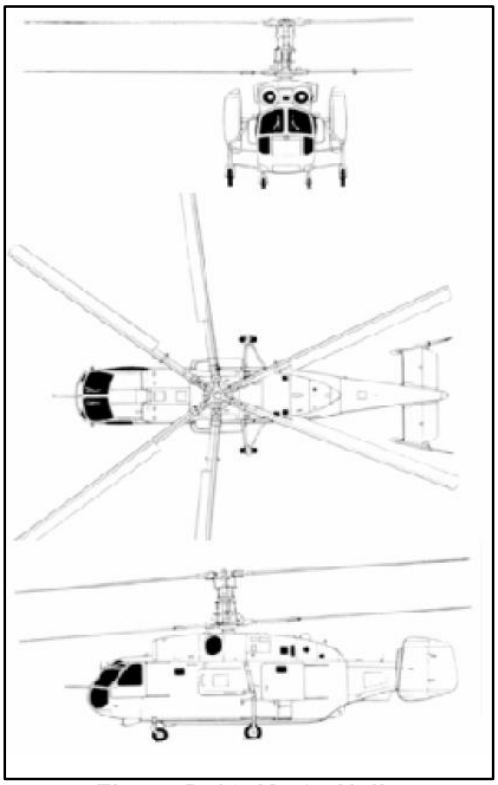

Figure D-16. Ka-27 Helix

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: Russia

Similar Aerial Platform: Ka-25 Hormone

Role: Multi-purpose military

Armament: Torpedos, Depth charges

Dimensions: Length: 37 ft (11.30 m)

Rotor diameter: (each) 52 ft, 2 in (15.90 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Two, three-bladed, folding, counter rotating, coaxial rotors one above the other.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines located above cabin. Circular air intakes forward of rotor shafts. Single exhaust.

Fuselage: Rectangular shaped body with side-by-side dual control nose cockpit Short tail boom.

Tail: Tail flat mid-mounted on tail boom has two toed in tip fins and a central fin.

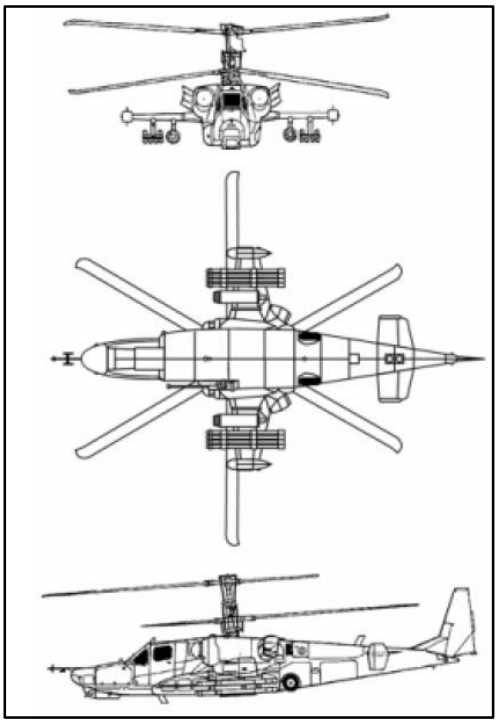

Figure D-17. Ka-50 Hokum

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIA (Formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: Hirundo A109, Mangusta A129, AH-64 Apache, AH-1F Cobra

Role: Anti-helicopter and gunship

Armament: Rocket packs, gun, AAMs

Dimensions: Length: 52 ft, 6 in (16 m)

Rotor diameter: (each) 47 ft, 7 in (14.5 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Coaxial, contra rotating, three-blade main rotors, widely separated with swept- back tips. Equally tapered, short, stubby, weapon carrying wings with end plates.

Engine(s): Twin turboshafts mounted high on the fuselage above the stubby wings. Semicircular air intakes. Exhausts are turned outward.

Fuselage: Streamlined body tapers to the front and rear. Flat-bottomed except for underbelly gun pod and sensor. Flat plated glassed-in canopy.

Tail: Thick, tapering tail boom. Back-tapered tail fin with a square tip. Flats are high- mounted on the tail boom with end plates. Flats are located forward of the fin. No tail rotor.

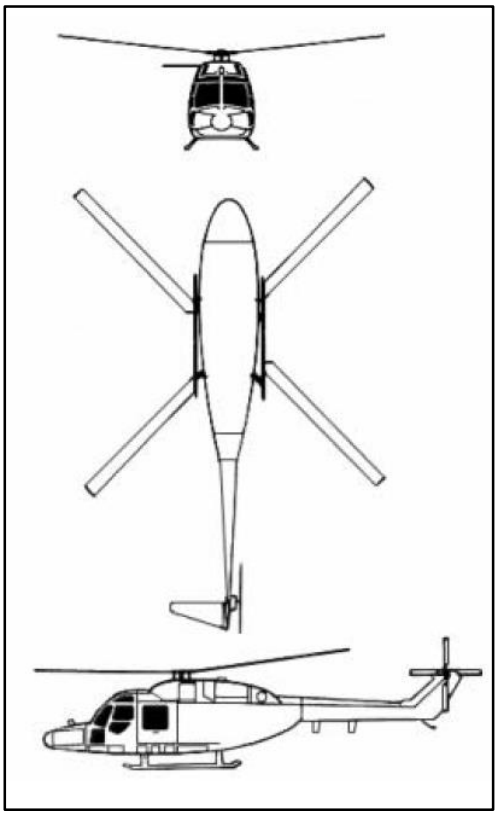

Figure D-18. LYNX

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: UK

Similar Aerial Platform: OH-58 Kiowa, Hirundo A109, UH-1 Iroquois, Dauphin 2

Role: Utility, attack, antitank

Armament: Cannon, minigun, rockets, missiles, HOT or TOW antitank missiles

Dimensions: Length: 39 ft, 6 in (12.06 m)

Rotor diameter: 42 ft (12.8 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor on a hump on top of the cabin.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines on top of rear of cabin.

Fuselage: Oval, stepped-up and glassed-in cockpit. Box-like cargo compartment. High-mounted, tapered tail boom. Landing skids on army versions. Naval versions have wheels.

Tail: Swept-back fin is tapered. Single flat on right side near top of tail fin. Tail rotor on left side.

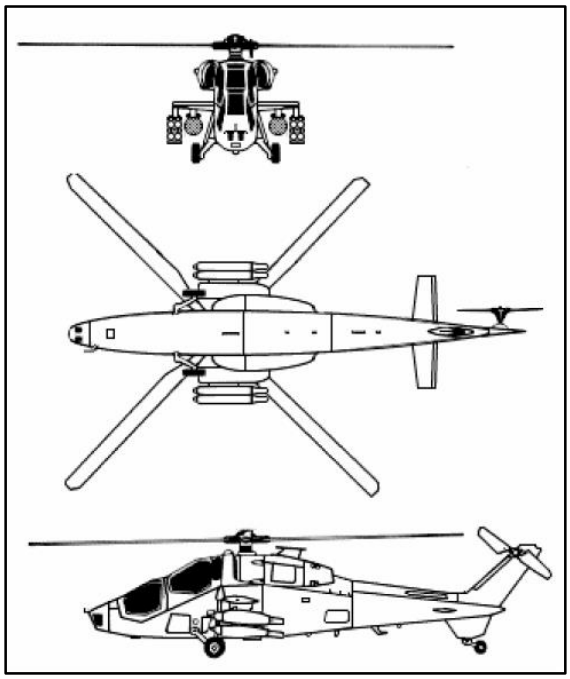

Figure D-19. Mangusta A129

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: Italy

Similar Aerial Platform: AH-64 Apache, Mi-28 Havoc, Ka-50 Hokum

Role: Light-attack, antiarmor, scout

Armament: Gun pods; rockets; missiles; TOW-, Hellfire-, or HOT-capable

Dimensions: Length: 46 ft, 10 in (14.3 m)

Rotor diameter: 39 ft (12 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor on top center of cabin. Weapon-carrying wings are short, stubby, and mid-mounted on the fuselage.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines mounted alongside the top of the fuselage. Semicircular air intakes.

Fuselage: Slender and tapered to the rear. Tandem cockpit, glassed-in and flat-plated. Tapered from cockpit to blunted nose. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Boom tapers to the rear. High, swept-back fin with square tip. Flats unequally tapered with square tip. Belly fin with the rear landing wheel attached. Tail rotor on left side.

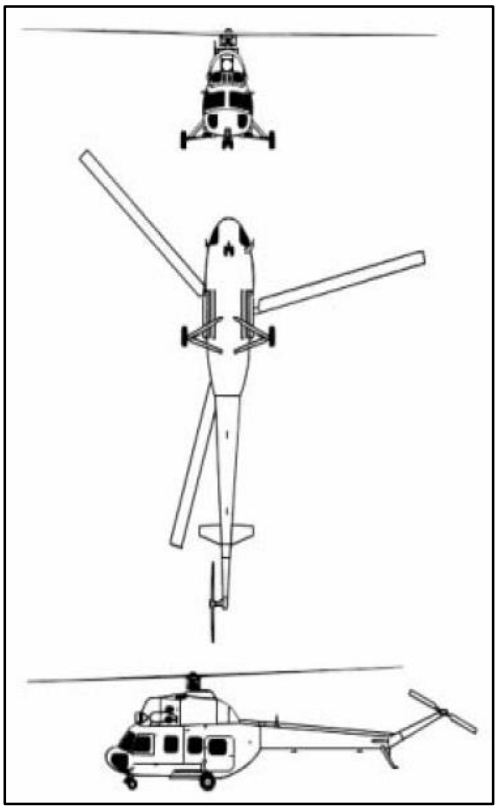

Figure D-20. Mi-Hoplite

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: Hirundo A109, Mi-8 Hip

Role: Transport, cargo, reconnaissance, trainer, search and rescue, liaison, armed support

Armament: Rockets, missiles, machine guns

Dimensions: Length: 57 ft (17.4 m)

Rotor diameter: 47 ft, 6 in (14.6 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Three-blade main rotor on top of large hump above the body midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts mounted side-by-side on top of cabin, forming a hump. Round air intakes above cockpit. Oval exhausts on sides of engines.

Fuselage: Small, bus-like. Stepped-up cockpit and rounded nose. Tadpole-shaped body when viewed from bottom. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Tapered tail boom. Small, unequally tapered flats. Thin, swept-back fin. Rotor is on the right.

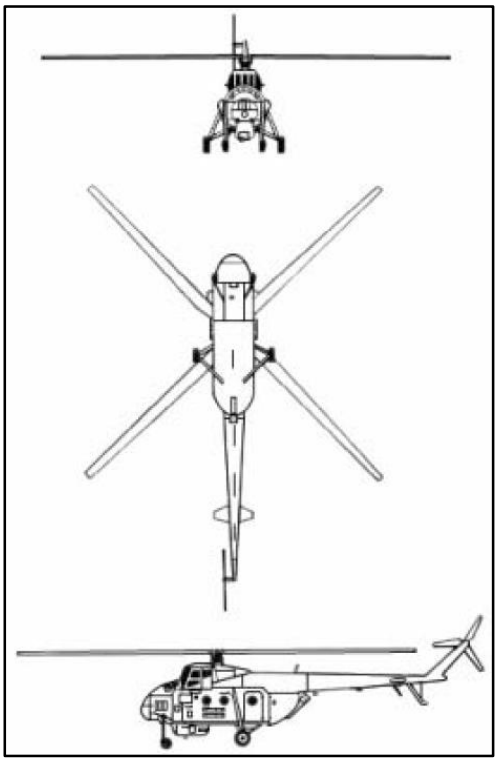

Figure D-21. Mi-4 Hound

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: BO 105, Defender 500

Role: Transport (12 to 16 equipped troops), armed support, trainer

Armament: Machine gun pod, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 55 ft (16.8 m)

Rotor diameter: 69 ft (21 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, four-blade main rotor mounted on top of fuselage midsection.

Engine(s): One piston engine mounted within the nose section.

Fuselage: Short, oval with solid, rounded nose and stepped-up cockpit. High-mounted, long, thin tail boom. Gun mount under belly (oil pan). Four-wheeled landing gear.

Tail: Small, three-blade rotor attached to right side of thin fin. Small flats forward of the fin.

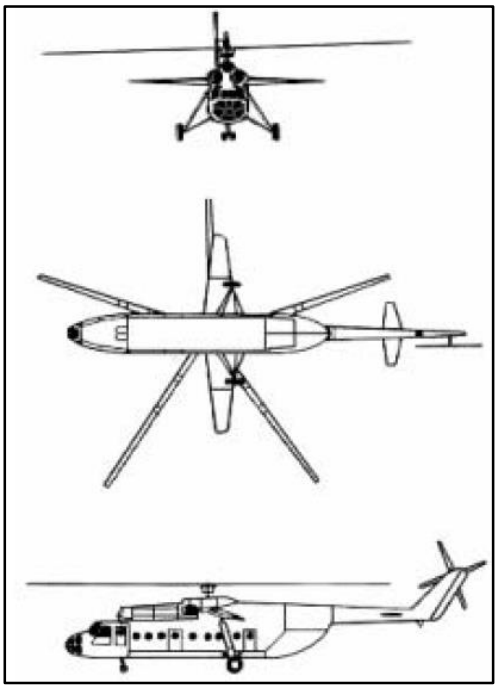

Figure D-22. Mi-6 Hook

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: Mi-26 Halo

Role: Heavy transport (65 equipped troops), vehicles

Armament: Machine gun

Dimensions: Length: 109 ft (33.3 m)

Rotor diameter: 115 ft (35 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, five-blade main rotor centered over fuselage midsection. Stabilizing wings unequally tapered with blunt tips, mounted high on the fuselage, and tilted upward to the front.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts on top of fuselage midsection. Round air intakes above cockpit. Oval-shaped exhaust ports on sides.

Fuselage: Long, bus-like with round, stepped-up cockpit; round, glassed-in nose section. Upswept rear section with tapered tail boom. Fixed landing gea

Tail: Swept-back fin is tapered. Small rotor on right. Unequally tapered flats forward of the fin.

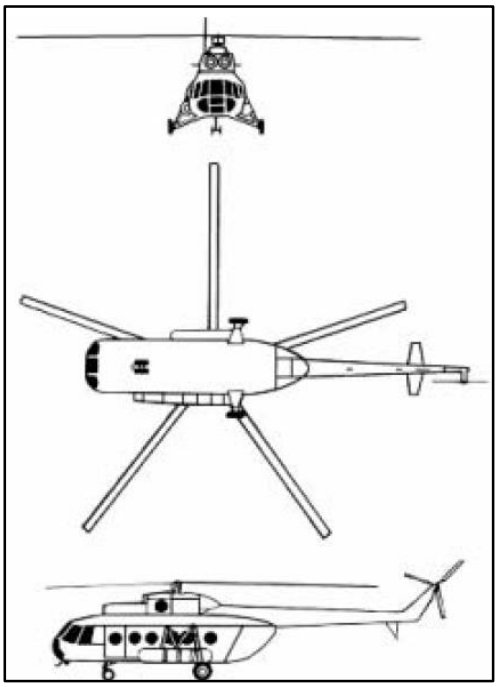

Figure D-23. Mi-8 Hip

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: Mi-17 Hip H, Puma, Mi-2 Hoplite, Super Frelon

Role: Armed assault-transport (24 equipped troops, light weapons, and vehicles)

Armament: Rockets, antitank missiles, machine gun, bombs

Dimensions: Length: 61 ft (18.32 m)

Rotor diameter: 70 ft (21.3 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, five-blade main rotor over the engine at the body midsection. Weapon- carrying platform at lower body midsection.

Engine(s): Twin turboshafts mounted on top of the fuselage. Two round air intakes just above the cockpit. Rounded exhaust ports.

Fuselage: Long, bus-like body with rounded nose and glassed-in cockpit. Two fuel pods offset and mounted low on the body. Upswept rear section. Tricycle landing gear.

Tail: Tail boom tapers to the small, swept-back, and tapered fin with rotor on top right or left. Small flats of the fin.

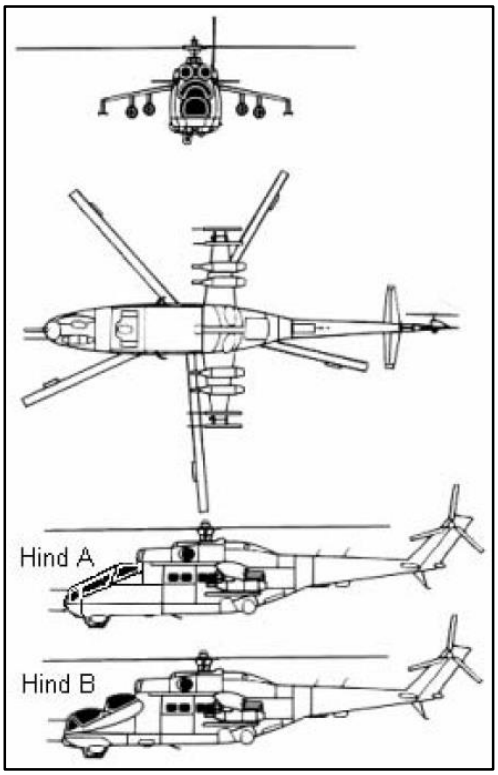

Figure D-24. Mi-24 Hind

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: AH-1 Cobra,UH-60 Black Hawk, AH-64 Apache, Mangusta A129

Role: Assault, gunship, antitank

Armament: Missiles, guns, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 55 ft (16.78 m)

Rotor diameter: 55 ft, 6 in (17 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Five-blade main rotor mounted on top of fuselage midsection. Short, stubby, weapon- carrying wings mounted at midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts mounted above body midsection. Two round air intakes located just above the cockpit. Exhaust ports on sides of engine(s).

Fuselage: Hind A: Large, oval-shaped body, glassed-in cockpit, and fuselage tapering at the rear to the tail boom.

Hind D: Large, oval-shaped body, nose modification with tandem bubble canopies, and a chin-mounted turret.

Tail: Swept-back, tapered fin with rotor on right on some models. Tapered flats on boom just forward of the fin.

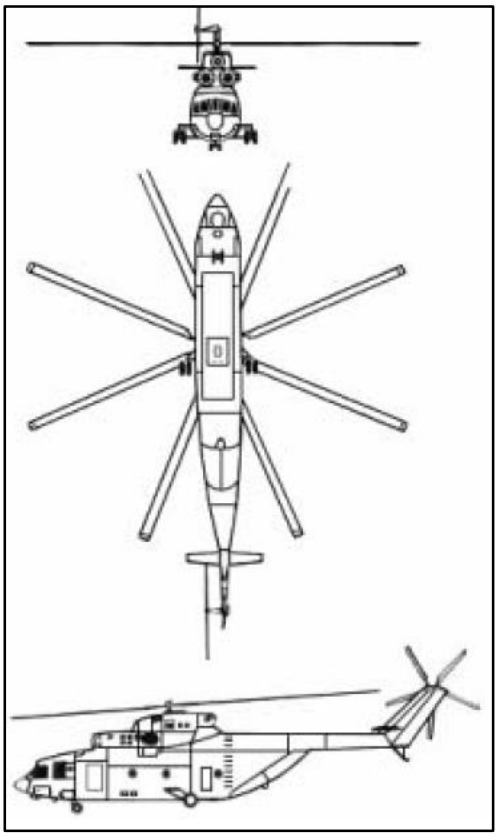

Figure D-25. Mi-26 Halo

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: Mi-6 Hook

Role: Heavy cargo-transport (100+ equipped troops, armored vehicles)

Armament: Usually none

Dimensions: Length: 111 ft (33.8 m)

Rotor diameter: 105 ft (32 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Eight-blade main rotor mounted above the fuselage midsection on a hump.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts mounted on top of the cabin. Round air intakes above and behind the cockpit. Exhaust ports at sides of engines.

Fuselage: Long, bus-like body tapers to the nose and rear. Upswept rear section. Rounded nose and stepped-up cockpit. Fixed tricycle landing gear.

Tail: Swept-back, slightly tapered fin with large rotor on right side. Flats are forward- tapered and low-mounted on leading edge of the fin.

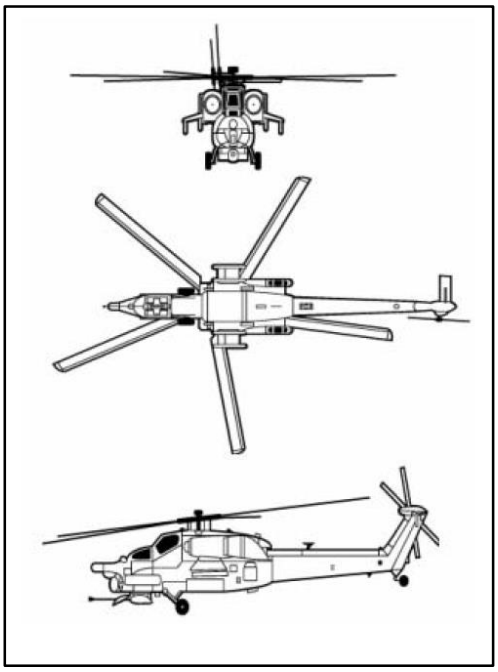

Figure D-26. Mi-28 Havoc

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: CIS (formerly USSR)

Similar Aerial Platform: Mangusta A129, AH-64 Apache, AH-1F Cobra

Role: Attack

Armament: AAMs, antitank missiles, cannon, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 57 ft (17.4 m)

Rotor diameter: 56 ft (17.04 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Five-blade main rotor mounted above the body midsection. Short, wide, apered, weapon-carrying wings mounted to the rear of body midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshafts in pods mounted alongside the top of the fuselage. Down turned exhausts.

Fuselage: Slender and tapers to the tail boom and nose. Tandem, stepped-up cockpits. Cannon mounted beneath the belly. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Tapering tail boom to swept-back fin. Flat high-mounted on the fin. Rotor mounted on right.

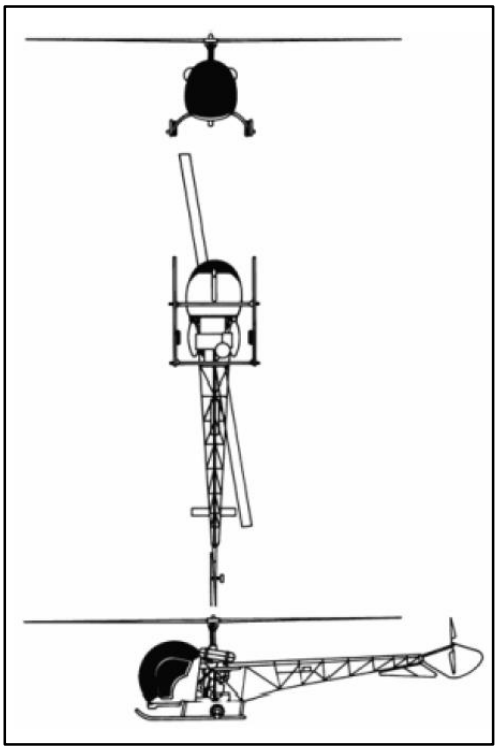

Figure D-27. Sioux

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Alouette II, Alouette III, Gazelle, Scout/Wasp

Role: Utility, observation

Armament: Minigun, rocket pods

Dimensions: Length: 31 ft, 7 in (9.64 m)

Rotor diameter: 37 ft (11.32 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Dual-blade main rotor located above body midsection behind the cockpit.

Engine(s): One piston engine located inside latticework midsection behind the cockpit.

Fuselage: Round (goldfish bowl), glassed-in cockpit. Open-grid midsection and tail boom tapers to the rear. Belly fin. Skids with movable wheels attached for handling.

Tail: Small, rectangular flats. Small rotor centered at end of boom with rotor guard.

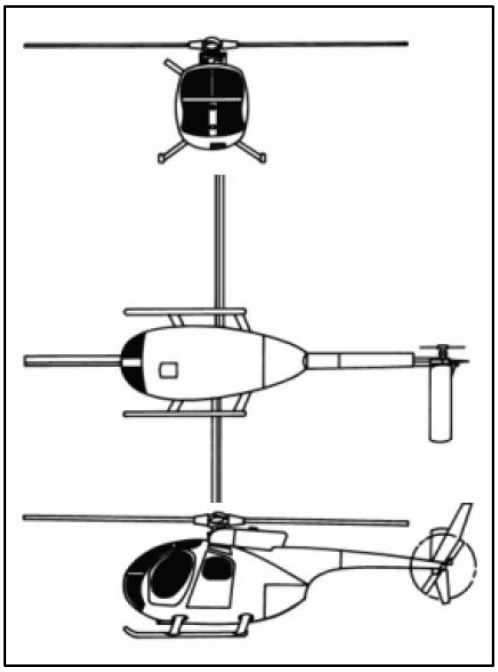

Figure D-28. OH-6A Cayuse

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Defender 500MD, BO 105

Role: Observation, liaison

Armament: Usually none. Hardware available for minigun mount

Dimensions: Length: 21 ft (6.4 m)

Rotor diameter: 26 ft (7.92 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor mounted above the fuselage midsection.

Engine(s): One turboshaft located on the top rear of the fuselage.

Fuselage: Teardrop-shaped with round, glassed-in cockpit. Upswept rear section. Skid-type landing gear.

Tail: Y tail. Thin, tapering tail boom. Rotor on the left attached to the tail boom.

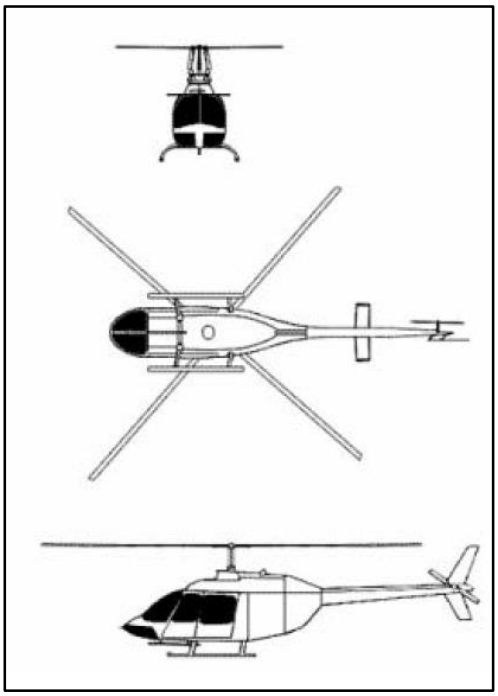

Figure D-29. OH-58D Kiowa

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Hirundo A109, Lynx, UH-1 Iroquois, UH-1N Model 212

Role: Utility, scout, observation

Armament: 7.62-mm minigun

Dimensions: Length: 31 ft (9.45 m)

Rotor diameter: 33 ft, 4 in (10.16 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Two-blade main rotor on top of aircraft midsection.

Engine(s): One engine on top rear of midsection in a hump-like fairing.

Fuselage: Oval body, pointed nose, and tapered rear section to a mid-mounted tail boom.

Tail: Mid-mounted, rectangular flats. Swept-back and tapered fin that is boomerang-shaped. Rotor on the left.

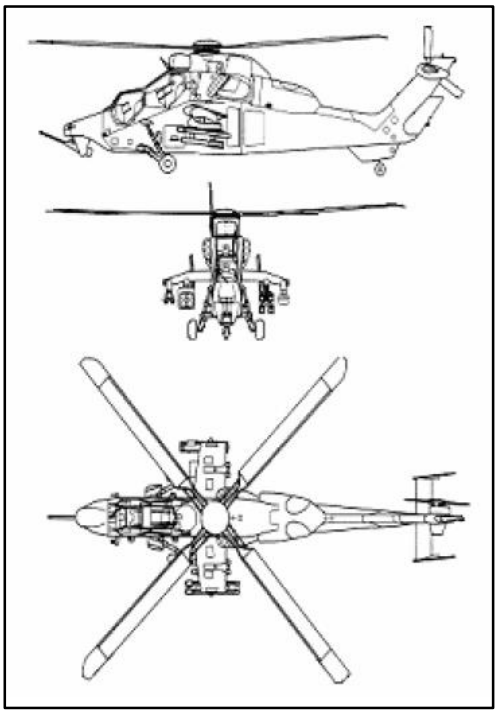

Figure D-30. PAH-2 Tiger

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: Germany, France

Similar Aerial Platform: AH-1 Cobra, AlH-64 Apache

Role: Scout, anti-tank, fire support, escort

Armament: 12.7-mm guns, rockets, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 49.21 ft (15 m)

Rotor diameter: 51.84 ft, 4 in (15.80 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Two-blade main rotor on top of aircraft midsection.

Engine(s): One turboshaft engine on top rear of midsection in a hump-like fairing.

Fuselage: Oval body, pointed nose, and tapered rear section to a mid-mounted tail boom.

Tail: Mid-mounted, rectangular flat with two swept-back and tapered fins. A center tail fin with the tail rotor on the right.

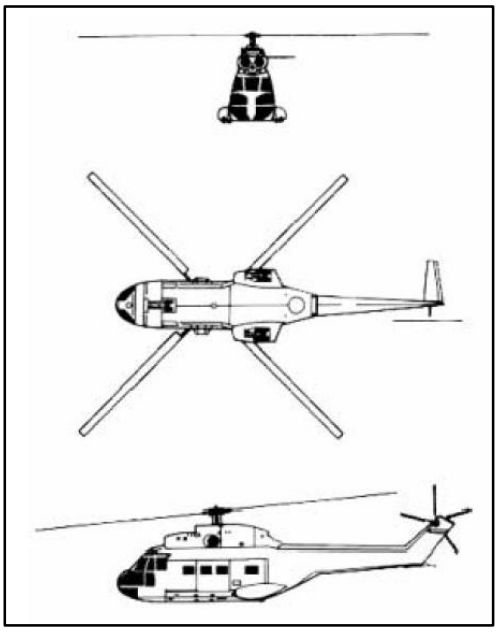

Figure D-31. Puma

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France, UK

Similar Aerial Platform: Super Frelon, SH-3 Sea King, CH- 53 Sea, Stallion, Mi-8 Hip, UH-60 Black Hawk

Role: Armed transport (16 equipped troops)

Armament: Cannon, missiles, machine guns, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 46 ft (14 m)

Rotor diameter: 49 ft (14.96 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, four-blade main rotor mounted above center of fuselage on a hump.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines mounted on top of fuselage midsection giving the helicopter a humpbacked appearance.

Fuselage: Long, rectangular, upswept, and tapered rear section. Rounded, stepped-up, glassed-in cockpit. Retractable landing gear.

Tail: Swept-back and tapered fin. Rotor on the right. Tapered, single flat on left top of the fin.

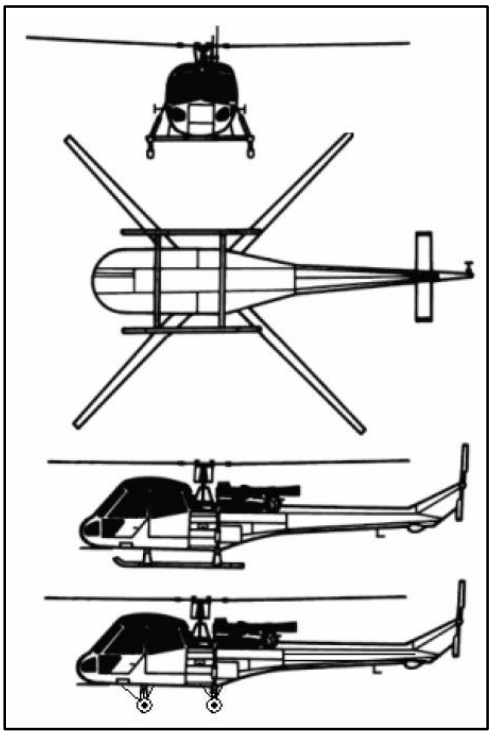

Figure D-32. Scout, Wasp

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France, UK

Similar Aerial Platform: Alouette II, Alouette III, Gazelle, OH-13 Sioux

Role: Utility

Armament: Accommodations for antitank missiles, cannon, rockets

Dimensions: Length: 30 ft, 4 in (9.26 m)

Rotor diameter: 32 ft, 3 in (9.84 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor mounted on a shaft behind the cabin and between the cabin and engine.

Engine(s): One turboshaft mounted behind rear of cabin (exposed).

Fuselage: Rounded nose, stepped-up, glassed-in cockpit, including top; slightly tapered rear section. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Swept-back, tapered fin with small rotor on the left. Rectangular flats (Army version) mounted to the underside of boom below the fin.

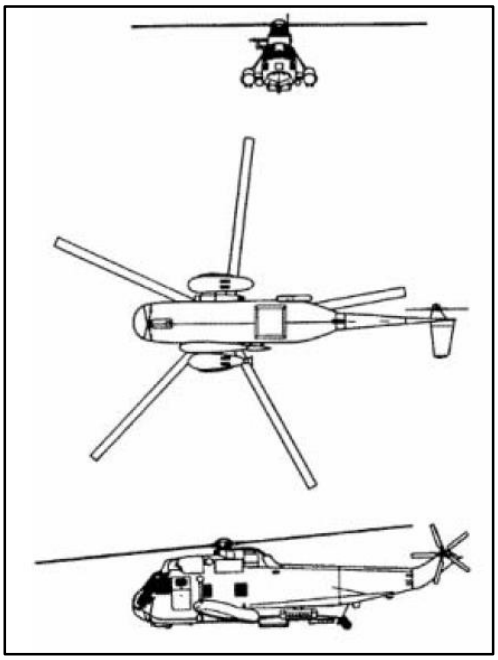

Figure D-33. SH-3 Sea King

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: CH-53 Sea Stallion, Super Frelon, Puma

Role: Amphibious assault-transport (30 equipped troops), antisubmarine, search and rescue

Armament: Homing torpedoes, depth charges, cannon, rockets, missiles

Dimensions: Length: 56 ft (16.97 m)

Rotor diameter: 62 ft (18.92 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Large, five-blade main rotor on top of fuselage midsection.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines mounted on top of cabin. Circular air intakes above cockpit. Oval exhausts on sides of engines.

Fuselage: Long, thick, box-like with blunt nose. Tapered cockpit. Boat-hull shape. Upswept rear section. Retractable landing gear. Third wheel of landing gear is fixed.

Tail: Swept-back fin is tapered. Rotor on left side. Single flat is tapered with square tip mounted at the top right side of fin.

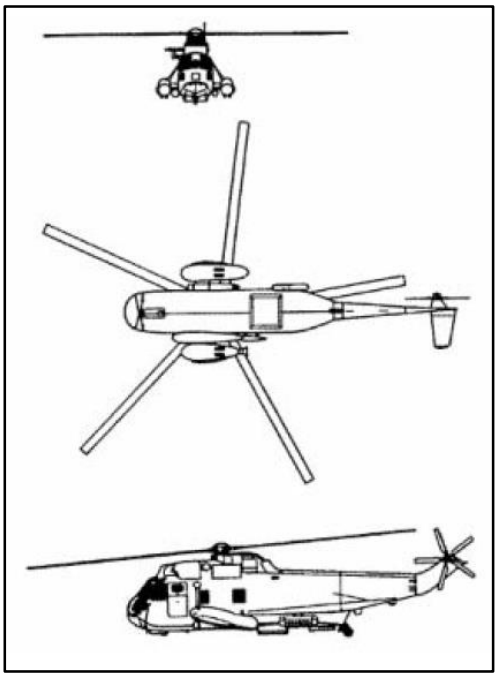

Figure D-34. Super Frelon

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: France

Similar Aerial Platform: Puma, SH-3 Sea King, CH-53 Sea Stallion, Mi-8 Hip

Role: Assault-transport (38 equipped troops), naval operations

Armament: Torpedoes

Dimensions: Length: 75 ft, 7 in (23.02 m)

Rotor diameter: 62 ft (18.92 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Six-blade main rotor mounted above center of fuselage.

Engine(s): Three turboshafts. Two are mounted side-by-side atop the fuselage forward of main rotor; the third is behind the main rotor. Round air intakes above and behind cockpit.

Fuselage: Boat-hull type with stabilizing floats on either side of body. Nose is round with glassed-in cockpit. Upswept rear section. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Boom tapers from main body to swept-back, tapered fin. Rotor on left. Single, tapered, and flat-mounted on the right side of fin.

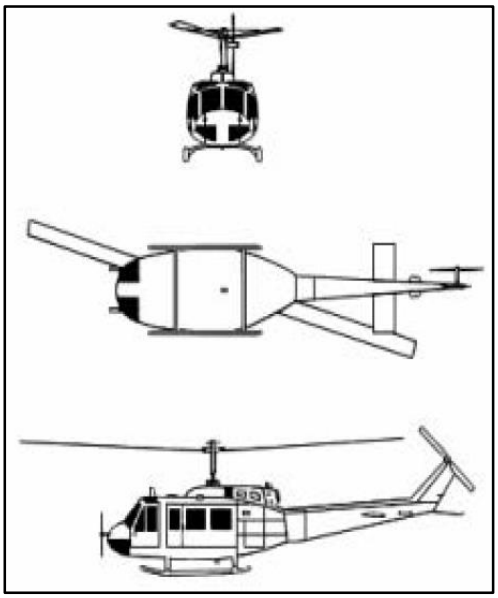

Figure D-35. UH-1 Iroquois

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: OH-58 Kiowa, Lynx, Hirundo A109

Role: Utility transport (seven equipped troops)

Armament: Missiles, rockets, machine guns

Dimensions: Length: 42 ft (12.79 m)

Rotor diameter: 48 ft (14.64 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Dual-blade main rotor mounted over the cabin.

Engine(s): One turboshaft on top rear of cabin.

Fuselage: Long, oval body, with tapered rear. Rounded nose. Stepped-up cockpit. Swell in center of cabin. Landing skids.

Tail: Mid-mounted, rectangular flats with square tips. Swept-back fin with rotor on the left.

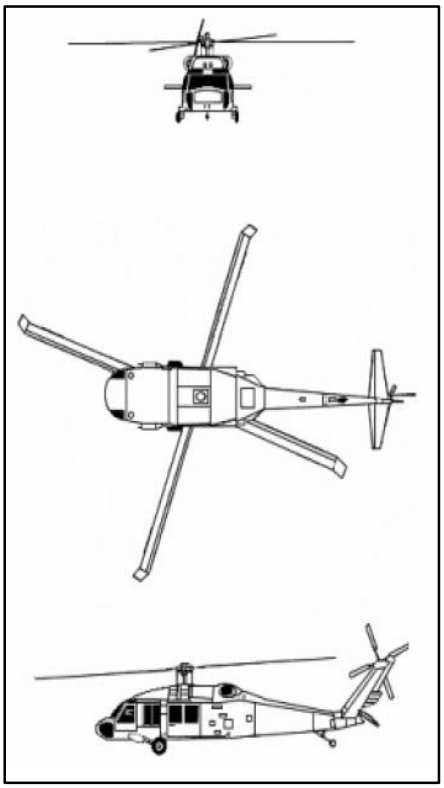

Figure D-36. UH-60A Black Hawk

GENERAL DATA

Country of Origin: USA

Similar Aerial Platform: Hirundo A109, Mi-24 Hind, Mi-8 Hip, Puma

Role: Assault-transport (11 equipped troops), multipurpose

Armament: Hellfire missiles, machine guns, rockets, mine dispensers

Dimensions: Length: 51 ft (15.25 m)

Rotor diameter: 53 ft, 8 in (16.9 m)

WEFT DESCRIPTION

Wings: Four-blade main rotor with swept-back tips mounted on top center of fuselage.

Engine(s): Two turboshaft engines within a hump on top of fuselage. Semicircular air intakes. Oval exhausts.

Fuselage: Slender, rectangular fuselage tapers to the rear. Rounded nose with stepped cockpit. Fixed landing gear.

Tail: Boom tapers to a high, swept-back fin with tail rotor on right. Large, unequally tapered flat mounted low on the fin.

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Glossary

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAI	computer aided instructions
CAS	close air support
CD	compact disk
FLIR	forward looking infrared
IFF	indentification, friend or foe
NCR	national capital region
UA	unmanned aircraft
UAS	unmanned aircraft systems
VACR	visual aircraft recognition
WCS	weapon control status
WEFT	wings, engine(s), fuselage, tail

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References

All URLs were accessed on 10 December 2015.

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

These sources must be available to the intended users of this publication.

ADRP 1-02, *Terms and Military Symbols*, 07 December 2015.

JP 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, 08 November 2010

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

These sources contain relevant supplemental information.

PRESCRIBED FORMS

None.

REFERENCED FORMS

Most Army forms are available online: http://www.apd.army.mil/

DA Form 2028, *Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*

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TC 3-01.80
29 February 2016

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

MARK A. MILLEY
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
1604101

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